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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE POLICY

Learn from Past Mistakes to Avoid Future Ones, Cure the Sickness to Save the Patient

- Jen-min Jih-pao editorial -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 24, 1972)

Thirty years ago during the rectification movement in Yenan, great leader Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the struggle in our Party and brought forth a famous Marxist guideline: "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has repeatedly emphasized this guideline and pointed out: "We must believe that over 90 percent of the cadres are good or relatively good. Most of the people who made mistakes can be reformed" and "We must minimize the area to be hit and expand the area of education," while solemnly repudiating the bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting at many in order to protect a small handful" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Our Party firmly upholds the guideline formulated by Chairman Mao, educates and saves errant comrades, promotes the revolutionary unity of the whole Party and of the people of all nationalities in the whole country, and has guaranteed the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the course of the current penetrating education in ideology and political line and struggle-criticism-transformation movement, we must continue to implement the guideline of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient." This has an important bearing on the implementation of the line of unity for victory of the Ninth Party Congress and on the development of the excellent revolutionary situation.

We must strictly differentiate contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people, which are contradictions of two different natures. Toward all errant comrades, whether they are old cadres, new cadres, comrades within the Party or comrades outside the

Party, with the exception of a small number of class enemies who have smuggled themselves into the revolutionary rank and file and those incorrigible elements who refuse to correct themselves after repeated education, we must adopt a guideline with education as the principal aspect in accordance with the formula of "unity--criticism--unity." Toward these errant comrades we must, first of all, criticize them solemnly and make clear to them what is right and what is wrong. The purpose of this is to uphold firmly the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Secondly, we must, proceeding from the desire for unity, strive to help them correct their mistakes and hail their progress.

We must embrace the "five lakes and four seas" principle instead of the "mountain stronghold" mentality or sectarianism. Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat and "the proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is ideologically and politically the strongest revolutionary class and it can and must rally the absolute majority of the people around itself so as to isolate and hit the small handful of enemy to the greatest degree." We must unite with all people that can be united with under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, including those who have made mistakes but have earnestly corrected them. Chairman Mao pointed out: "It does not matter when one makes a mistake. Our Party has a rule, namely, when there is a mistake we talk about it and we permit the correcting of mistakes." Like typhoid which produces immunity to the disease, as long as people who make mistakes can correct them earnestly and learn their lesson from them, they too can benefit from the immunity and do their work even better in the future.

"We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account." We must proceed from the interests of the whole Party and from the principle that interests of the Party are above those of the individual or the local part, when we handle comrades who have made mistakes. We must show concern for them and educate them. As long as they take cognizance of their mistakes and make up their minds to correct them, we should trust them and give their role full play. Old cadres who have been tempered by prolonged revolutionary struggles and new cadres who have emerged from the great proletarian cultural revolution are all precious assets of the Party. They must strive hard to study in revolutionary practice, struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, voluntarily remold their world outlook, and ceaselessly raise their consciousness of line struggle and their mastery of Marxism-Leninism. We should proceed from the interests of the Party and the people, take correct cognizance of ourselves, treat the masses correctly, treat the comrades correctly, firmly uphold truth, serve the people wholeheartedly and struggle for the sake of the communist cause till the end of our life.

Correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political lines decides everything. To implement the Party's cadre policy correctly, we must repudiate the erroneous political line and organizational line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, seriously study the historical experience of the several line struggles in the Party, eliminate interferences from the "left" and the right, and raise our consciousness of the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

"One of the marks of the prosperity and development of our Party is our adoption of a prudent attitude which is neither vague or perfunctory nor hurts the comrades, when we deal with human problems." Struggles between the two lines in our Party demonstrate that Chairman Mao's guideline of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" is wholeheartedly supported by the broad masses of cadres and Party members. An absolute majority of cadres and Party members want unity, not schism. They insist on practicing unity on the basis of Chairman Mao's correct line and oppose practicing schism under the revisionist line. These are important factors which enable our Party to become consolidated, prosperous and develop incessantly and our revolutionary cause to move forward and win victories incessantly.

A big Party such as ours, a big nation such as ours and a large population such as ours, united firmly around the Party Center headed by Chairman Mao, have repeatedly shattered sabotage by the class enemies at home and abroad and repeatedly won one new victory after another. This fully demonstrates the fact that Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought have taken deep root in the hearts of the people and that Chairman Mao's correct guideline is strong and powerful.

As long as we continue to implement this guideline of Chairman Mao, we shall be able to unite more firmly the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of various nationalities of the whole country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and win still greater victories in socialist revolution, in socialist construction and in the cause of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Rally the Majority of Cadres, Develop Their Revolutionary Activism

- Party Committee of Lanchow Petro-chemical Machine Works conscientiously implements the Party's policy by first grasping typical models

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 24, 1972)

(NCNA Lanchow) The Party Committee of Lanchow Petro-chemical Machine Works conscientiously implements the Party's policy for cadres, rallies the majority of the cadres so as to fully develop the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres and effectively push forward the development of revolution and production.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for cadres, this works has taken a tortuous path. At the outset, a number of comrades failed to deal in an all-round and progressive way with the cadres who had made mistakes, thus resulting in insufficient re-employment of the majority of the former leadership cadres who were liberated, and in failure to give full play to their backbone role. In dealing with this situation, the works Party Committee on the one hand organized the works' staff members and workers to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's directives concerning the policy for cadres to heighten everyone's consciousness of implementing the Party's policy for cadres; and on the other hand began by grasping typical models so as to use the typical models to push forward the implementation of the Party's policy for cadres.

The deputy superintendent of the former No. 3 plant of this works committed errors before the great cultural revolution due to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After the masses' criticism and education, he was able to deeply realize his errors. The Party Committee made a concrete analysis of his entire history and work performance, maintaining that this cadre was of good origin and had a certain amount of experience in work. So they assigned him to an important unit to take up the position of secretary of the general Party branch and concurrently chairman of the revolutionary committee. After taking up the leadership position, this veteran cadre conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, closely integrated himself with the masses, led the broad masses of revolutionary staff members and workers to concretely unfold the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry, thus rapidly enabling this unit to show changes in its features and to become an advanced unit in the whole works.

The works Party Committee promptly grasped this typical model and educated the masses by showing them the remarkable changes as a result of the liberation and re-employment of this cadre. This enabled everyone to realize that an absolute majority of the cadres who had erred were able to return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line after receiving assistance and education. It was necessary to boldly use them and give full play to their role. With the enlightenment of the typical experience, various units of the whole works more consciously implement Chairman Mao's policy for cadres.

At present, an absolute majority of the former cadres above the middle level in the whole works have been liberated and have taken up leadership jobs.

The Party Committee of this works holds that in dealing with the liberated veteran cadres it was necessary both to use them boldly and nurture them actively so as to ceaselessly raise their consciousness of line struggle and enable them to better play their role. Therefore, the works Party Committee perseveringly and repeatedly carries out education of the cadres in ideology and political line, assists them in seriously studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works in relation to the reality of the three revolutionary struggles.

Last year the State requested this works to fulfill the production task of 100 units of petroleum drilling machines. The leadership cadre of the works responsible for the production of petroleum drilling machines underestimated the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm, maintaining that they had exerted the utmost effort in 1970 to turn out 42 drilling machines and that it was difficult to fulfill the task of more than doubling the output in 1971. To deal with his ideological condition, leadership members of the works Party Committee joined him in a study of Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the mass line and jointly analyzing the active factors for fulfilling tasks in order to assist him to enhance the mass viewpoint and to heighten his consciousness of line struggle. Thereafter, this cadre firmly put revolution in command of production, closely relied on the masses, actively unfolded technical innovation, overcame the difficulties caused by the shortages of personnel and equipment, set a new record of producing 12 drilling machines monthly, and fulfilled the annual production task ahead of schedule.

With a view to concretely strengthening leadership over the implementation of the policy for cadres, the Party Committee of this works constantly penetrates into the basic level, modestly listens to the views of the masses, examines the situation of policy implementation, and tackles in good time the problems that appear in policy implementation.

After his liberation, the former trade union chairman of this works was assigned an ordinary job in an auxiliary department. The masses considered that this veteran cadre was of a worker origin and had good features with abundant experience in struggle, and proposed to let him take up more important leadership work so that good steel could be used for making the edge of a knife. The works Party Committee promptly studied the masses' proposal, considered the masses' opinion was correct, and assigned this veteran cadre to work as secretary of a Party branch in a subsidiary plant. After taking up the new leadership position, this veteran cadre has insisted on putting proletarian politics in command, regularly penetrated into the forefront of production to serve as both a commander and a fighter, showing remarkable results in his work. Under his leadership last year, this subsidiary plant overfulfilled the state plans.

* * *

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres at Various Levels of Chitung Hsien Persevere in Taking Part in Collective Productive Labor

- They promptly understand the situation of implementing the Party's policies in the course of labor, and sum up the masses' practical experience -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 24, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking) In the course of line education, Chitung hsien Party Committee, Kiangsu Province, has ceaselessly heightened the cadres' understanding of the significance of taking part in collective productive labor, thus enabling the cadres of the whole hsien to form a trend of taking part in collective productive labor.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution began and particularly since the formation of the new hsien revolutionary committee, members of the standing committee of the Chitung hsien Party Committee as well as principal leadership cadres of communes have all spent more than 60 days a year taking part in collective productive labor, and each brigade cadre spends an average of 130 days a year in taking part in labor. The 30,000 production team cadres in the whole hsien spend 260 to 300 days every year in taking part in labor. Through their perseverance in taking part in collective productive labor the cadres are implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way, and impelling the penetrating development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Under the condition of a serious drought in 1971, the hsien's average per-mow grain yield was over 1,100 catties, setting a historic high record. Its average per-mow output of ginned cotton was 120 catties and again reached the output level of the 1970 bumper harvest.

When the Chitung hsien Party Committee was established in October 1970, leadership cadres of the hsien Party Committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's theses concerning cadre participation in collective productive labor, and they included the cadres' participation in collective productive labor under the leadership of the hsien Party Committee's leadership cadres into the first resolution taken following the establishment of the hsien Party Committee. In the course of unfolding line education, they again decided to have cadres of various levels take part in collective productive labor. Subsequently, the hsien Party Committee's principal leadership cadres penetrated into the basic level, took the lead in taking part in labor so that they could mingle with the masses as ordinary laborers and took part in labor wherever there was work to do. The Secretary of the hsien Party committee constantly wore straw sandals and carried a hoe on his shoulder when he was squatting-on-the-spot at the basic level or when he was carrying out check-up work, thus observing the system of half-day work and half-day labor. The actions on the part of the hsien Party Committee's leadership members have effectively moved cadres at various levels in the hsien to take part in collective productive labor perseveringly.

In the course of taking part in labor, cadres at various levels of Chitung hsien have promptly acquired understanding of the situation in the basic levels' implementation of the Party's policies and guidelines, listened to the masses' views in this respect, and enabled the whole hsien to implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Once, a standing committee member of the hsien Party Committee was making a squatting-on-the-spot at No. 2 brigade of Hsiangyang Commune, and discovered that the brigade's grain output which had previously topped others in the whole hsien was slumping in recent years. What was the reason? By taking part in collective productive labor, he was able to learn that this brigade's cadres had placed emphasis on cotton to the neglect of grain production in sowing plans, in using labor as well as in the use of fertilizers over the past few years. He reported this situation to the hsien Party Committee and aroused the hsien Party Committee's attention. After making a check-up, the committee discovered that a number of communes and brigades in the area also incorrectly handled the relationship between grain production and cotton production. Thereupon, the hsien Party Committee immediately carried out education in line and policy in the whole hsien, rectified the relationship between grain and cotton production, and thus insured the thorough implementation of the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development."

In the course of taking part in collective productive labor, cadres at various levels in Chitung hsien also pay attention to the conscientious summing up of the masses' practical experience, eliminate the idealist spirit, learn production methods and lead production work.

When he was leveling land in the winter of 1969, Chu Han-lun, Secretary of the Party branch of No. 8 brigade of Chunan Commune, one-sidedly asked the masses to plow the land as deeply as possible, thus destroying the soil structure as a consequence, and causing the output of grain and cotton crops to fall. Subsequently, he learned this lesson, paid attention to learning from the masses modestly in the course of labor, summed up the masses' experience in leveling land and in improving the soil, and acquired a clear picture of the brigade's soil condition and water conservation conditions. In the light of the reality of the locality, he made a good job of deep plowing, thereby finally seizing the initiative in leading this item of work, and promoting production increases in grain and cotton.

Previously, this hsien's broad bean output all along averaged about 200 catties per-mow. Quite a few people reached this conclusion: "The three kinds of wheat can hardly surpass three hundred catties (per mow), and broad bean output can hardly exceed the three kinds of wheat." Was it possible to reap a high yield of broad bean? In the course of taking part in labor, the hsien Party Committee led the cadres of various levels to make practice along with the masses, and groped for the law of high yield of broad bean.

While taking part in labor at the first production team of the No. 5 brigade in Yungyang Commune, a responsible person of the hsien Production Command Team discovered that this brigade had reaped high yield of broad

bean in successive years with the highest per-mow output exceeding 400 catties. He joined the poor and lower-middle peasants there to sum up experience in seizing broad bean high-yield by accelerating the tillering during the seedling stage, by training the vines prior to the spring germination, and by making topping and additional manuring during the full blossom and podding stage, so that they could popularize the experience to the whole hsien.

Last year the whole hsien's average per-mow output of broad bean reached 310 catties, an increase of more than 40 percent, while a group of production teams emerged with their broad bean per-mow output reaching 400 or 500 catties. The hsien's per-mow average output of the three wheats reached 335 catties, an increase of 22 percent over that of 1970.

With a view to persistently carrying out the system of having the cadres take part in collective productive labor, Chitung hsien Party Committee has energetically simplified meetings and reporting work by resolutely suspending all meetings which could be omitted, by suspending upper-level meetings which could be held at lower levels, and by resolutely suspending large meetings to tackle problems which could be solved by small meetings.

At the same time, they also popularized Hsiangyang Commune's experience in relentlessly grasping the basic question of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in upholding the method of squatting-on-the-spot labor and in the method of sowing experimental farms, as well as in the method of using points to push forward the work of whole areas. This enables the cadres to have models for their learning and orientation for progress, and enables them to ceaselessly lead the masses to win new victories in revolution and in production.

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WOMEN CADRES

Chaoyang Hsien Party Committee Conscientiously Nurtures and Boldly Uses Women Cadres in the Course of Three Revolutionary Struggles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 24, 1972)

(NCNA Canton) Chaoyang hsien Party Committee in Kwangtung Province pays attention to the conscientious nurturing and bold use of women cadres, thereby enabling them to receive tempering in the course of the three revolutionary struggles, to increase their abilities and to play a greater role in socialist revolution and construction.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chaoyang hsien selected and promoted a group of women cadres to take up leadership positions at various levels. At the beginning, some women cadres had an inferiority complex and dared not shoulder heavy responsibilities. The hsien Party Committee held study classes, organized them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, carried out education in ideology and political line, boosted their confidence, and encouraged them to receive tempering in actual struggle. Simultaneous with the carrying out of ideological education, the hsien Party Committee also made appropriate organizational arrangements.

Haimen Commune on the coast line was a unit noted for its "old, big and difficult" problems in the whole hsien, and the class struggle there was complex. The hsien Party Committee intentionally promoted female cadre Chou Hsiu-hsien, a standing committee member of the hsien Party Committee, and dispatched her to work in this place. Chou Hsiu-hsien had previously never worked independently in a responsible position in an area before. However, she regarded this as a good opportunity to temper herself, and resolutely led a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to Haimen Commune and unfolded work of struggle-criticism-transformation there. She modestly learned from veteran cadres, joined commune and brigade cadres in going deep among the masses, relied on the masses so as to understand the situation of each brigade.

At Tungmen brigade, she carried out penetrating investigation and research, and discovered that the reason for the long-time disunity among the leadership squad was due to the class enemies' clandestine trouble-making. On the one hand she aroused the masses to relentlessly expose and smash the class enemies' sabotage activities, while on the other hand she repeatedly propagated the line of unity for victory as envisaged by the 9th Party Congress, and carried out careful work of ideological education. Finally, she completely changed the situation and assisted members of the leadership squad in getting united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thus promoting the development of the brigade's revolution and production. Chou Hsiu-hsien also acquired experience and increased her capability in the course of struggle practice.

In the course of fostering and using women cadres, Chaoyang hsien Party Committee also pays attention to the regular summing up of experience or to the dispatching of experienced cadres as assistants to offer them concrete help. Hsikang brigade of Chiashan Commune failed to boost its production for a long time due to its failure to implement some economic policies. Young woman cadre Chou Hsiu-hsien arrived in this brigade, exerted efforts but failed to find out the cause. The hsien Party Committee immediately dispatched an experienced veteran cadre to join her in studying Chairman Mao's works, in analyzing problems found in work performance, in carrying out penetrating education of the cadres in ideology and political line, and in raising the brigade cadres' consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, thus enabling this brigade to show new features in revolution and production.

Chaoyang hsien Party Committee also actively guides women cadres in serious reading study and in arduously remolding their world outlook as an important undertaking.

Cheng Hsiu-lien, a standing committee member of a certain commune Party committee, is a woman cadre who matured during the great proletarian cultural revolution. After joining the leadership squad of the commune, she constantly remained idle on the upper level without making any intensive effort in her work. Secretary Tsai Ming-chih of the commune Party committee called on her and had chats with her on many occasions, guided her to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, encouraged her to go deep into the masses and into reality so as to overcome the mentality of fear of hardship and fatigue.

With such concrete and patient assistance, Cheng Hsiu-lien changed her style of work, regularly went deep into the masses, worked hard, and remolded her world outlook arduously, thus making new achievements and receiving praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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PLA TRANSPORT

Always Keep the Wheels Rolling

- For ten years the transport company of a certain unit of the Foochow Military Region has practiced safe driving over more than 4,800,000 kilometers -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 1, 1972)

Southeast of the motherland, in the region of Wu-i Shan, a stragetic highway reaches to the coastal defense front. The commanders and fighters of a transport company of a certain unit of the Foochow Military Region of the PLA, have been driving their trucks over the dangerous passes in the mountains for many years and completed over 4,800,000 kilometers of safe driving in ten years by way of making contributions to national defense construction and for the defense of the motherland. This company has become an advanced collective in the Foochow Military Region.

The transport company is a company with a glorious revolutionary tradition. No matter whether it was in the battle raging years of the revolution or in the struggle for the implementation of transportation assignments on the Fukien front, the commanders and fighters of the whole company have always maintained the revolutionary spirit of placing the interests of the people above everything, solemnly and seriously carried out their driving, and covered hundreds of thousands of li without slackening their vigilance in the slightest.

One hot summer, company leader Kuan Hsiao-sung was leading over 20 novice fighter drivers on a mission to the mountain region east of Fukien. The mountain trail was steep and winding with dangerous curves everywhere. When the convoy was passing through a narrow gorge with steep mountains on both sides they encountered a rain storm. The overflowing gullies washed away the foundation of the road and filled it with rocks and silt, and the going was most dangerous. In order to deliver the materials on the trucks to their destination on time, Kuan Hsiao-sung set the pace by leaping from the truck. Rolling up his sleeves and the legs of his trousers, he took a shovel and led everybody in making emergency repair on the road surface. They removed the silt, filled in layers of gravel and stone and also carried out repair on the collapsed road foundation. Everybody was covered with sweat inside and covered with mud on the outside. They carried on until the road surface was repaired before continuing on their way.

Another time, it was in the twelfth moon of winter and a heavy snow was falling. The vehicles of the 5th squad of the transport company upon arriving at the snow covered peak saw nothing but a blanket of white snow on top and below the peak, and they could not tell which was the road which was the ravine. Squad leader Hsiung Ch'ang-ch'un straight away decided to clear away the snow and clear the road. They had no shovel, so they used their hands to scoop up the snow and wash-basins for digging. The wind swept snow pelted their faces and stung like razor cuts. Their hands and feet went numb but no one paid them the slightest heed. That day, although

they had not eaten a single bite of food or taken a drop of water, still through sheer perseverance they triumphed over the hazard and victoriously crossed the snow covered peak.

Still another time, Party member Jen Kuo-fu and his comrades-in-arms were driving through an uneven stretch of highway in the mountain region when the gullies overflowed, and the uneven road was flooded with water. He immediately called upon everyone to check over the vehicles and to cover all materials which could not get wet. Then setting the pace, he stepped into the water to find the way. He and the comrade-in-arms set bamboo markers on both sides of the road and where the water was flowing too swiftly for the markers to hold, the fighters would stand at the spot and use their bodies for markers and wade through the water, leading the trucks on. After the three trucks in the lead had passed through, the water suddenly began to rise, and the fourth truck was right in the middle of the water when the engine stalled. The first concern of Jen Kuo-chu was for the materials on the truck which could not take water, and he shouted "Comrades, start unloading at once. It is better to tax ourselves a bit more, but we must never allow the property of the state be damaged". With him setting the pace, the fighters all rushed over and helped to carry the materials from the truck to the other side. Later, they pulled the truck out of the water, dried the engine and other parts, reloaded the trucks and continued safely on their way.

The fighters of the transport company always said, "We are drivers of the people, and the trucks we drive belong to the people. What we haul are the resources of the state and the people, so on each trip we must hold ourselves responsible to the people". Guided by this thought they are always diffident and careful in their driving, and succeed in being just as careful on level grades as they are on mountain roads. They set the same demand on new hands and old hands alike, and show as much care in carrying goods as they would in carrying passengers.

Squad leader Yang Ch'uan-chih is an old driver with rich experience, but in driving he has never forgotten to be careful. Once on an assignment he was crossing a high mountain in north Kufien. The mountain was shrouded in a mantle of heavy fog. Below he could hear the roaring of a river and he could not even see the road clearly to drive. Yang Ch'uan-chih raised the windshield and slowly made his way. Some curves were too sharp and he had to stop the truck and look them over. In the heavy fog, he safely negotiated more than 80 dangerous curves to cross the precipitous mountain.

Deputy company leader Chu Liang-fang was once hauling a truckload of newly cut bamboo over a newly-opened mountain trail. In the middle of the journey there was a hill with an unusually steep gradient, and when proceeding up the incline, part of the bamboo on the truck dragged on the ground, so that it could easily cause the truck to lose its balance, and the bamboo could easily have rolled off the truck any time into the gully. In order to insure safety, Chu Liang-fang stopped the vehicle, carried the bamboo to the top of the incline, then drove the truck up the slope, and reloaded the bamboo on the truck before continuing. He made more than 120 trips over this narrow road with a steep gradient and dangerous curves, and each time victoriously completed the hauling job.

In order to carry out safe driving well and under the logical premise of placing politics in command, the fighters of the transport company also carry out careful upkeep of the vehicles and diligently study technology. Truck No. 14 of the fourth squad has successively been under the careful upkeep of seven drivers and is approaching major overhauls on two occasions, however it has never developed engine trouble and is still speeding day and night on the transportation front.

At present, the commanders and fighters of the transport company are further summing up their experience of safe driving for the people, and are determined on the new journey to step on the accelerator and continue forever to move forward quickly along the course of revolution charted by Chairman Mao.

NCNA correspondent
NCNA reporter

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NATIONALITIES MINORITIES

Enormous Change in Snow-Covered Mountains and Grasslands

- an account of the change in Apei Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou, Szechwan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 1, 1972)

Apei Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou is situated in northern Szechwan province and adjacent to the provinces of Kansu and Tsinghai. Snow covered mountains rise and fall in the chou with stretches of grasslands in between, and it was one of the most difficult places Chairman Mao passed through when he led the Red Army on the Long March. Twenty years has elapsed since the revolution and an epoch making change has taken place there. The former "desolate land" has now become an important base for the livestock industry and industrial raw materials in Szechwan. Row after row of factories and plants are rising up, and one by one new cities are built on the highlands. Trucks loaded with farm and livestock products and industrial products are speeding along the highways, and timber cut from primeval forests is sent in an endless flow in the Minchiang and the Tatu rivers to various parts of the motherland.

The terrain of the Apei district is on the average more than 3,000 meters above sea level. The weather there is intensely cold and dry, and the frost-free period is very short. In the past it was always considered a place where agricultural production could not be developed.

After the liberation the people of Tibetan nationality together with the people of other nationalities there, under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, have smashed the shackles of the feudal serf system, taken the road of socialism and become their own masters. They have done away with superstitions, emancipated their thinking, relied on the strength of the collective, and while actively developing the livestock industry, gradually developed agricultural production at the same time. After the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the people have further raised their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and by further developing an "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement and by arduous struggle, transformed nature and changed the elements and enabled grain production to keep on increasing.

Erhp'ulu Production Brigade of K'alachu Commune in Chinchuan hsien, still had to rely on the state for grain supply as late as 1965. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members by conscientiously studying the works of Chairman Mao and taking Tachai as their example, practiced self-reliance and developed production. Since 1967 they have become self-sufficient in grain and have a surplus besides. Over the past five years they have sold 320,000 catties of surplus grain to the state, and the grain reserve of the collective has reached 140,000 catties, sufficient to feed the commune members of the whole production brigade for a year and a half.

The Maiwa production team belonging to Maiwa Commune in Hungyüan hsien was formerly a backward production brigade. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party member Kaerhchia led the commune members in a bitter battle for three years, carried out basic agricultural and pastoral construction in a big way and enabled the production brigade to step into the ranks of the advanced. Last year the number of livestock they raised showed an increase of 64 percent over that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the same time they had also trial planted naked barley successfully on the grassland where the frost-free period was very short, gotten rid of the superstition that farm produce could not grow on the grassland and enabled agriculture and animal husbandry to be developed stimultaneously.

The revolution has liberated productivity and the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought an end to the history of reliance on the State for grain of the emancipated serfs of Tibetan nationality in agricultural and pastoral areas of Apei. At present agricultural and pastoral production in the whole chou has shown a great increase over the initial period of the liberation. The production of food grains has increased by 1.7 times and the total number of livestock has increased by 150 percent.

The people in Apei district, under the leadership of the Party, while developing agricultural and pastoral production have at the same time by relying on their own efforts and arduous struggle, changed from have nots to haves by developing local industries.

In order to put up a cement plant at the foothills of Minshan, Party member Wang Tseng-fu led more than 30 emancipated serfs of the Tibetan nationality to a place called Hsuank'ou. The slopes there were covered with brambles and rank with wild grass, and the several straw huts there were all broken down. Confronted by such difficulties Wang Tseng-fu recalled to mind the poem of Chairman Mao "The myriad snows of Minshan only make them happier, And when the army has crossed, each face is smiling" and instantly felt reassured. By emulating the revolutionary spirit of heroism "To them a thousand mountains, the thousand rivers are nothing" of the Red Armymen of former years, they met the difficulties head-on. Using indigenous method to build the plant and learning as they worked and working as they learned, they were able to produce more than 50 tons of cement that very same year.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers of this plant criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods as "crawling behind at a snail's pace" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, used their own hands to extend, and in the manner of "ants gnawing a bone" made innovations on the equipment, and enabled the machinery and equipment to increase from the eight sets in the initial period of the setting up of the plant to 106 sets. Over 90 percent of various kinds of work in the plant has become mechanized or semi-mechanized, and the annual production capacity has reached 10,000 tons.

At present agricultural machinery plants, grain and edible oil processing plants, non-staple food processing plants and special local produce processing plants have been set up in the various hsien of the Apei Tibetan

nationality autonomous chou, and quite a number of ch'ü, communes and production brigades have also set up "five-small" industries such as small farm implement factories, small blacksmith shops, small collieries, small hydro-electric stations and small fertilizer factories. Over 60 percent of the production brigades in the whole chou have been electrified and 90 percent of the production brigades have installed wired broadcasts. Apei which before the liberation could not produce a single sickle or a box of matches, is now not only able to produce various types of small farm implements, but also produces in large quantity electric motors, water turbine engines, cream separators as well as scores of machinery and implements needed for the development of agricultural and pastoral production. Some of these products such as powdered milk, leather, and processed frililaria thunberga, cordycep, deer's horn and musk which are popular in all parts of the country. At the same time a high-way over 2,800 kilo meters long has been constructed over the snow covered mountains and grassland, and that has enabled every hsien in the chou, over 80 percent of the ch'ü and more than 60 percent of the communes to be opened up to traffic.

Following the development of agriculture as well as communications and transportation, the backward physiognomy of culture and education in this district is also rapidly changing. Before the liberation in the vast Apei district, there was only one middle and primary school serving the young masters and daughters of pastoral lords and headsmen. At present there are 94 middle schools and 1,728 primary schools, and the majority of children of school age are now in school.

In the past there was not a single hospital. Now each hsien has its own hospital, the ch'ü and communes also have hospitals and clinics, and cooperative medical and health centers are universally run by the production brigades. Medical and health ranks consisting of more than 4,000 medical personnel are stamping out disease for the people and energetically improving the standard of health of the people of the various nationalities.

"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities: These are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." The people of various nationalities in Apei in accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, by uniting closely together and fighting shoulder-to-shoulder, have scored one victory after another in socialist revolution and construction.

In the valleys of Minshan in Li hsien are two mountain villages. One is called Huoti, inhibited by people of the Chiang nationality and the other is called Erhp'u, inhibited by people of the Tibetan nationality. In the former society because of the provocations and alienations of the landlords and the Kuomintang reactionaries differences between them were very great. After the liberation under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of these two mountain villages have become united. They struggled together against the landlords and headsmen and toppled them and took the road of collectivization. When the people's commune was set up, these two villages again voluntarily formed themselves into a production brigade encouraging one another politically and helping one another in production.

One spring, when the seedlings of the Huoti production team began to appear, they were washed away by a rainstorm. The cadres of the Erhp'u production team leading the Tibetan nationality commune members hurried over to give them support. They worked together at restoring the fields, planted over again the farm produce and scored a victory in the battle against the calamity. The Erhp'u production team has a smaller labor force and each year during the autumn harvesting season the Chiang nationality commune members of the Huoti production team would go and help them with the harvesting.

While transforming the backward physiognomy of the locality, the people of various nationalities in Apei district have at the same time also remolded themselves in the practice of struggle, and they are using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the younger generation that is growing up in the whole chou. Ateng, a cadre of the Tibetan nationality currently serving as a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, at the time of the liberation was still a serf in a herd owner household in Hung-yüan hsien. At that time, when he heard that the Red Army of the former year had returned to the grasslands he escaped from the herdowner's house, risking his own life, to look for the Liberation Army and to join the revolution.

For more than 20 years, nurtured and educated by the Party, the awareness of Ateng has continued to improve, and in the tempering of the three great revolutionary struggles he has become even stronger still. Now although he has become a leading cadre, he still goes regularly to the mountain villages and the tents, maintains taking part in collective productive labor and always preserves the characteristics of the working people. The people praise him as a "good pace-setter" for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the Apei highlands there are numerous cadres who like Ateng have grown up from emancipated serfs. At present in the whole chou minority nationalities cadres comprise more than 70 percent of the total number of cadres from the production brigade level upwards.

Thinking of the past when they suffered like cattle and looking at the present when they are their own masters, the emancipated serfs of the Tibetan nationalities as well as people of other nationalities in Apei joyously sing:

Only the Red Sun could cause the snow-covered mountains to sparkle,
Only sunshine and rain could make fodder grass grow strong and fine,
Only Chairman Mao could emancipate and free the poor and suffering people,
Apei today owes all to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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WORKERS AND PHILOSOPHY

How Chinese Boiler Makers Study Philosophy

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 3, 1972)

study of philosophy has a direct bearing on bringing into full play the workers' initiative and creativeness at the wuhan boiler factory in central china's hupeh province.

the factory has more than 5,000 workers and builds oil containers and boilers for power stations. it reached its 1970 state target four months ahead of schedule, with total output value 2.2 times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the 1971 state plan in terms of output value was again completed one month ahead. a new rise in output was registered in the first quarter of 1972 over the same period of last year.

chairman mao teaches: "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses."

in warm response to the call of the ninth party central committee's second plenary session: "the whole party must conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works", workers and cadres at the plant have organized themselves into some 360 study groups based on work shifts and teams. among the members of the study groups are veterans with several decades of experience at the bench, young workers fresh from school, and women workers who are already mother to several children. studying seriously and using dialectical materialism to analyze and solve problems in everyday work and production, they deepen their understanding of the law of the objective world and at the same time remould their world outlook in the process of transforming the objective world.

a team in the no. 315 workshop has long ranked among the best. success in work and constant praises from leadership and comrades brought complacency. the team members began to show reluctance to expose their shortcomings lest the shortcomings should discredit their already established reputation. seeing what was going on, the team leadership organized a study of chairman mao's teaching: "we must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. in given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." all agreed that to be an advanced unit was a good thing, but if one saw only achievements and not weak points and ceased to go forward, then the advanced would become backward. with a better understanding of the marxist concept "one divides to two", the team members critically analysed their work and exposed the shortcomings thereof. the team became more vigorous than ever.

the study of philosophy has given impetus to the technical innovation movement. the factory introduced 494 innovations in production in 1971. among the important achievements were a newly designed big oil-hydraulic press and a highly efficient automatic welder.

once a hot pressing team was faced with a difficult job -- the factory had only a 1,000-ton hydraulic press, but there was a workpiece on hand that needed a pressure of 1,400 tons. the team studied chairman mao's teaching "in given conditions, each of the two contradictory aspects transforms itself into its opposite." the workers came to see that what they should do was to create the necessary conditions. of the two contradictory aspects in this case, the hydraulic press could not raise its pressing power, so the workpiece and other links should be transformed. pooling their wisdom and experience, the workers raised the heat of the workpiece, devised a new method to maintain the temperature throughout the pressing, and improved tools. as a result, they successfully made the 1,000-ton hydraulic press do the work as needed.

the workers apply the study of philosophy in remoulding their world outlook, too. feng teh-sheng was a warehouse keeper and his job was regarded by some people as of secondary importance to production. he analyzed the dialectical relation between production and warehouse keeping in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the fact is that no contradictory aspect can exist in isolation. without its opposite aspect, each loses the condition for its existence." working conscientiously to serve production and the people, he did an excellent job in warehouse keeping and was praised by workers all around for "rendering a good rear service to production".

OUTSTANDING WORKERS

Outstanding Group in Northeast China Machine Tool Plant

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 1, 1972)

the ma heng-chang production group of the chichihar no. 2 machine tool plant is a well-known northeast china unit which topped its first quarter's state plan both for quantity and quality.

the group has overfulfilled all its annual and quarterly production quotas since its formation in 1949. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it has become more vigorous. in 1971 it fulfilled a heavier annual task 19 days ahead of time and chalked up a 99.47 per cent rate of standard products.

carrying forward revolutionary tradition,
working hard for revolution

the ma heng-chang group was conferred on the title of model group as early as 1950 at the national congress of worker-peasant-soldier model labourers. at the congress, the group leader, ma heng-chang had the joy of meeting the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. this gave the group tremendous inspiration.

in 1949, a difficult year in the liberation war period, the group stuck to their work posts despite bombing by the kuomintang reactionary air force and made weapons to support the front for nation-wide liberation.

during the socialist construction period, the group initiated a proposal to more than 18,000 advanced industrial units for socialist emulation. their proposal was accepted. the group took the lead in reaching the goals set in the proposal. it topped the targets of the first five-year plan 23 months and seven days ahead of time.

when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company sabotaged the 1958 great leap forward in collaboration with class enemies in china and abroad, the ma heng-chang group dealt them a head-on blow. acting in accordance with the general line for building socialism and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, it innovated and created dozens of new techniques and fulfilled its production tasks with flying colours.

the group responded to chairman mao's great 1964 call "in industry, learn from taching". it sent representatives there to learn from the oil workers. following the example of taching, the group has laid emphasis on both quantity and quality for the sake of the revolution. its progress has been faster since the cultural revolution.

in october 1970, the plant began serial production of a milling machine designed by the three-in-one combination technical innovations team composed of cadres, workers and technicians. the ma heng-chang group undertook to process spindles. this meant the group's task for october was nearly doubled. the present group leader took the initiative in helping others, apart from finishing his own assignment. the deputy group leader and another veteran worker helped young workers master technique. in this way the group fulfilled its monthly target two days ahead of schedule.

relying on collective strength

the group members have kept to their fine tradition of putting mao tsetung thought in command, relying on collective strength with a boundless sense of responsibility for the people.

the group began with improving fixtures in april 1949. thanks to its tireless efforts, it has made more than 600 technical innovations and assimilated over 100 kinds of advanced experience from other parts of the country or abroad over the past 23 years. most of the innovations were completed by collective efforts.

before 1970 the group used ordinary lathes to process spindles. in machining the ends of the spindles each had to be processed twice as the lathe could do only one end at a time. the workers proposed that a new type of lathe be made to raise efficiency. in the absence of models or blueprints they made more than 100 parts in one week and at last finished it. this machine can process 40 to 80 spindles at one time with top quality.

since the cultural revolution, the group members often analyze their products from the standpoint that one divides into two. they constantly improve their skill to turn out more products of better quality.

bringing up new generation, keeping to fine traditions

the group members have advanced politically and technically over the past 23 years. 240 of them have become cadres or skilled workers in the machine tool plant or elsewhere. 44 have joined the chinese communist party and 47 the communist youth league. the first group leader, ma heng-chang, is now the chief mechanic of the plant; the third group leader, tung chen-yuan, is now vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee; and the eleventh group leader, chao fu-yuan, is secretary of a workshop party branch. ma chiang-lin, the present group leader, is a party cell leader. one third of the group's present 24 members came to work during the cultural revolution. but the whole group keeps to its fine tradition of arming itself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

though the first group leader is doing other work, he keeps an eye on the group's progress. he has heart-to-heart talks with young workers and tells them of his experience in studying chairman mao's works as well as what he suffered in old society. ma heng-chang, of poor peasant origin, was an apprentice in a fushun plant when the japanese imperialists occupied northeast china. he once handed the foreman a wrong tool and the foreman beat him. ma heng-chang fell to the ground unconscious, his nose and mouth bleeding. he and his workmates beat up the foreman and left the plant. liberation brought an end to the national and class oppression on the working class and other working people who became masters of the country. ma heng-chang's efforts in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and his devotion to the country's socialist construction is a profound class education and education in political line for the young and veteran workers.

VETERAN SHIPBUILDER

Veteran Shipbuilder Says: I Owe My Progress to Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 2, 1972)

"i owe my progress to mao tsetung thought" is the title of an article written by sung hsin-chia, a veteran shipbuilding worker who is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china hungchi (red flag) shipyard.

the article reads: "on this international labour day, i can't restrain my excitement as i call to my mind the plight in the old society and the tremendous change in my political and economic status since liberation, as well as my political progress under the guidance of mao tsetung thought."

like all working people in old china, i was ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the bourgeoisie and the landlord class. i tended cattle for a landlord in my childhood

and began working as child labourer for the capitalists at 14. it is chairman mao and the communist party that saved me from the abyss of misery to become, together with other working people, masters of the country.

after liberation the communist party organization sent me to school. while learning to read and write, i began to study chairman mao's works. i began to understand why it is necessary to make revolution. that was why i, an ordinary shipbuilder, rapidly matured politically and became a member of the chinese communist party. i was many times cited as an activist and was elected to posts of responsibility.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, i was put in charge of the work of directing the launching of ships of 10,000-ton class. i studied hard in my work to master the laws governing the launching of such ships under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. this has helped raise my ability and the level of my leadership. we successfully guided the launching of a 10,000-ton ship in a wind of fresh gale force.

i was appointed vice-chairman of the shipyard revolutionary committee early in 1971. then many thoughts flashed across my mind: "we labourers were looked down upon in the old society and today we are masters of our country. now the party and my workmates have appointed me a leading member of such a big industrial enterprise as ours. the appointment shows their trust in me." i felt happy, yet at the same time i asked myself whether i was able to shoulder such a heavy responsibility. when the veteran workers knew what was on my mind, they came to me and helped me study these great teachings of chairman mao's "what is work? work is struggle" and "serve the people whole-heartedly". they said: "go ahead. there's mao tsetung thought to guide us and the party to lead us. we workers all trust you and support you. we are sure you'll do a good job." chairman mao's teachings and the encouragement of my comrades gave me immense strength.

as a shipyard revolutionary committee vice-chairman, i lacked experience in directing the production of this modern enterprise. i followed chairman mao's teachings and looked to the workers for help. i spent most of my time at the grass roots working alongside the workers while performing my duty as an "official". i also joined them in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and mixed with them off job. i regarded experienced cadres and the worker masses as my teachers and learned a lot from them. by and by i was able to direct work with greater ease.

in april last year, our shipyard started building the hull of "taching no. 30", one of the over 10,000-ton ocean-going oil tankers that china designed and built. the cadres directing the work were divided in opinion as to how long construction should take on the berth. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that "the masses are the real heroes", i took them along to the workers to collect opinions. we then analyzed the production capacity of the shipyard. we all recognized that wisdom came from the masses. they had the previous experience of building tankers of similar size. another favourable factor was that we had just made many technical innovations and changes in work processes in preparation. above all,

we had mao tsetung thought to guide us. we could surely overcome difficulties and shorten the time for the construction on the berth. we set it at 18 days. it turned out that the masses, displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work and combining it with a scientific approach, completed the hull in 15 days, breaking the shipyard's previous record.

the day when the ship "taching no. 30" was launched, red flags flew over the jubilant yard. on behalf of the shipbuilders, i once again mounted the command platform. seeing chairman mao's portrait on the berth and the shipbuilders below, i could not hide my excitement. in the old society, the shipyard had only a few shabby houses and sheds. the only means of transport were wheelbarrows. there were only four poorly equipped work-tables at the bench workshop. after liberation, the working class built the shipyard into a big modern enterprise under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant thought "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". ships are built at ever higher speed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

it is to mao tsetung thought that i owe my progress and i am just one of the millions of chinese workers brought up by mao tsetung thought. i must more conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and constantly raise my consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to contribute my share to the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Output Increases in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 4, 1972)

southwest china's yunnan province reported a 22.9 per cent increase in total industrial output value for the first quarter of the year over the same 1971 period. increased output was reported for 40 of the 50 products included in the state plan. rises ranging from 18 per cent to several fold covered 33 products, including pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coal, coke, power, timber, mining and metallurgical equipment, farm machinery and implements and cotton cloth. consumption of raw material, fuel and power was lowered.

this was due to the extensive education in ideology and political line among the workers and cadres by party committees at all levels, followed by mass efforts to strengthen management. leading members of the yunnan machine building bureau went down to 12 machinery plants. they aroused the workers to criticize the old management

system enforced under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line that controlled, checked and suppressed the creativeness of the workers. they helped the workers sum up their experience during the cultural revolution and set up and improve rules and regulations.

the yangchang coal mines fulfilled the state production quota in the first quarter of the year four days ahead of schedule as a result of improved management.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Central China Small City Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 3, 1972)

a consumer city before liberation, shashih is today a rising industrial centre in central china's hupeh province. relying on its own efforts, the city has established the textile, dyeing and printing, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, agricultural machinery, plastics, electronics and instruments and meters industries, turning out more than 2,000 kinds of products. over 40 of its cotton goods are on sale at home and abroad. industrial output value in 1971 was more than 40 times that of the early post-liberation period.

situated on the northern bank of the middle reaches of the yangtze river, shashih is the centre of a rich grain and cotton producing region. shashih was made a trading port in 1895 under an unequal treaty imposed by the imperialists on china, and from then on the city became a place for them to plunder local resources and dump their manufactured goods. there were a few processing mills and commercial firms run by the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries. at the time of liberation, the city had only a small spinning mill, a cotton baling factory and several handicraft workshops for processing grain and cotton.

shashih was back in the hands of the people after liberation in 1949. chairman mao teaches: "only when production in the cities is restored and developed, when consumer-cities are transformed into producer-cities, can the people's political power be consolidated." following this teaching of chairman mao's, the workers and other labouring people made their efforts to develop local industry. inspired by chairman mao's general line for building socialism, the people of the city launched a vigorous mass movement in 1958 to develop industry self-reliantly. a number of machine-building, textile and other light industrial factories were put up, laying a solid foundation for developing local industry.

a mass technical innovations campaign was touched off throughout the city during the great proletarian

cultural revolution. the city completed 1,281 technical innovations in 1971, and industrial production increased. the shashih quartz glass factory used to be a small workshop with only several workers making ordinary glass. though lacking equipment and skill, the workers in 1966 turned out quartz glass urgently needed by the state after more than seventy experiments. with the help of the state, the workers devised and made the special equipment needed for producing quartz glass. the factory has in the past few years turned out more than one hundred kinds of quartz glass, including shaped tubes of various specifications.

the equipment in the shashih heat and power plant was old and it could not meet the demand for soft water supply. the workers of the plant trial-produced a small piece of automatic fluidic-control equipment with big capacity to solve the problem. the plant's water supply equipment runs well now, its generating capacity being hundredfold bigger than in the early post-liberation days.

under the leadership of the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee, the city's factories often pool their efforts to tackle key problems in production. by bringing the wisdom of the masses into full play, 12 factories cooperated in making 26 pieces of equipment in only 20 days to turn out polycrystalline silicon. twentyfour factories were then organized to trial-produce machines for growing crystals. in 14 days, they turned out silicon single crystals with the polycrystalline silicon and machines for growing crystals of their own making. in this way the city started its electronics industry.

in developing local industry, the city's leadership has also encouraged the establishment of small neighbourhood factories so as to make all able-bodied persons take part in collective productive labour. such small factories make precision equipment, machine parts, accessories or consumer goods. the shashih radio factory, a merger of seven production groups making electric contrivances, now turns out radios, loudspeakers, electronic instruments and communications equipment. to date, more than 8,000 people, including large numbers of former housewives, are working in the neighbourhood factories, forming an important force in developing local industry.

the local industry provides agriculture with large quantities of insecticides, machines, chemical fertilizer, cotton gins, plastic sheets and other products. it also helps rural people's communes in training technicians. all people's communes and production brigades on the outskirts of the city have set up such mills as cotton ginning, flour milling and rice husking. irrigation is in the main mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the area of the city has been enlarged more than seven times since liberation. municipal construction and tap water, public transport and medical services have expanded steadily. the number of middle and primary school students is six times that of the early post-liberation period. shashih port has undergone great changes. loading and unloading on the docks have been by and large mechanized and the volume of goods handled is 16 times higher than in the early days after liberation.

shashih now has 68,000 workers, including office workers, accounting for 48 per cent of the city's population. the figure is 30 times higher than in the early post-liberation days. with the constant rise in workers' wages, sales of commodities have increased a dozen times. so have the people's savings. bank deposits per capita in 1971 was 6.4 times higher than in the early post-liberation period.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

More Mineral Deposits Discovered in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 4, 1972)

additional deposits of coal, iron, copper and molybdenum were discovered by geological prospectors in east china's anhwei province in 1971. the iron deposits located last year account for one-fifth of the combined total for the 22 years after liberation.

geological workers in the province fulfilled the 1971 state plan for prospecting coalfields 26 days ahead of time. total work done in drilling was 23 per cent above 1970.

the amounts of the deposits of iron, copper, molybdenum, dolomite and other important minerals discovered were up to or exceeded those set in the state plan. rich salt deposits of good quality were discovered in the region in the province, which used to produce no salt, between the yangtze and huai rivers.

the no. 325 geological team, which had helped open the huaipei coalfield, applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and broke with conventions in drilling methods. they succeeded in locating large iron ore deposits on the huaipei plain which had been alleged to have no iron ore. the no. 322 geological team made thoroughgoing, painstaking investigations for more than a year and found a number of iron ore bodies. this is expected to supply more ore for the maanshan iron and steel company. guided by chairman mao's philosophic concept "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", a geological team succeeded in discovering coal deposits in southern anhwei. the area used to be considered having no coal because its geological formations consist of intrusive igneous rocks.

a campaign to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, has promoted prospecting work. guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking in "on contradiction" and "on practice", a prospecting team found rich copper deposits through repeated practice in a region which was once declared having no copper by some bourgeois authorities. the team fulfilled its 1971

plan for prospecting copper deposits 90 days ahead of schedule, thus helping meet the needs of the local metallurgical industry for this ore.

drawing on the experience of taching, geological workers combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach in prospecting for rock salt. using drilling, geophysical and hydro-chemical methods, they discovered a large rock salt deposit of high quality.

the geological workers in the province aroused the people to locate ore deposits and report their findings. thousands of reports were made last year on some 1,500 ore-showing points covering coal, iron and non-ferrous metals including copper.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Northwest China Autonomous Chou Makes Progress in Health and Medical Work

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 4, 1972)

the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou in sinkiang, northwest china, has made big strides in health and medical work during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the chou town and all the counties have hospitals, and the peasants' and herdsmen's communes have clinics. the production brigades are covered by a co-operative medical service.

the principal area where the khalkhas nationality live in compact community, kezlesu is located on the pamirs in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. since liberation the communist party and chairman mao have shown deep concern for the health and progress of the minority nationalities. large numbers of medical workers were sent to kezlesu to help the khalkhas develop an adequate medical service.

during the cultural revolution the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the autonomous chou paid great attention to carrying out chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". commune clinics were strengthened in staff, equipment and medical supplies. large numbers of medical personnel were trained from among the local khalkhas. the autonomous chou now has five times as many medical workers and over six times as many hospital beds as in 1965. allocations for health and medical work in the rural and pastoral areas increased by 2.2 times. the 32 clinics belonging to peasants' and herdsmen's communes are equipped with surgical apparatus. most of them can do routine operations on their own.

the party organizations led the medical workers in studying chairman mao's "in memory of norman bethune", "serve the people", "the foolish old man who removed the

mountains" and other works. this helped strengthen their determination to serve the people wholeheartedly. while improving hospital work, doctors and nurses went in mobile teams to the villages and grasslands to give treatment and help train local peasants and herdsmen as "barefoot doctors". some 2,000 "barefoot doctors" have been trained during the cultural revolution.

emphasis on preventive work has brought former endemic diseases under control. the incidence of common and recurrent ailments has dropped remarkably.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Self-Reliance Brings Prosperity to East China Hilly Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 3, 1972)

hilly hsunwu county in east china's kiangsi province is one of the numerous examples showing how people successfully fought liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and brought a county onto the road of prosperity by firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the county is situated in the southern part of the province interlocked by mountains, with abundant water resources and other favourable natural conditions. but liu shao-chi's line suppressed the initiative of the masses before the cultural revolution and prevented them from building irrigation works and developing a diversified economy. hillside fields, which comprise 70 per cent of the county's crop land, had no irrigation facilities and were subject to drought. grain yield was so low, about three tons per hectare, that some places had to depend on the state for part of the grain supply and for loans to develop production.

it was not until the great proletarian cultural revolution which aroused great enthusiasm of the masses that one of the production brigades took the lead in shaking off the plight of depending on the state for grain supply and funds. the brigade members relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line that suppressed their initiative and began to terrace the mountain slopes and build embankments and other water conservancy works in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line. as a result, the brigade doubled its per-hectare grain output. a great change took place.

the county revolutionary committee attached great importance to the change in this brigade, as the revolutionary committee members were seeking ways to overcome the backwardness of the county. the revolutionary committee chairman got all committee members to the brigade to learn from its experience. they came to know

that the county had lagged behind not because natural conditions were poor, nor because the peasants and cadres lacked enthusiasm, but because the former county leadership had pursued liu shao-chi's line instead of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they at once made the brigade a model for all others to emulate, and mapped out a development plan.

a drive to build water conservancy projects was launched in the spring of 1969. all communes and production brigades were mobilized to build water conservation works and terrace the mountain slopes, all by their own efforts. the whole county have over the past three years built 5,000 medium and small water conservancy works, equal to the total done in the 15 years before the cultural revolution, and more than 100 medium and small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 4,000 k.w., four times the total in the 15 years before the cultural revolution.

thanks to these projects, 80 per cent of the county's farmland now gives high, stable yields despite excessive rains or drought. grain yield shot up to 5.25 tons per hectare in 1971.

attempts were made before the cultural revolution to build a hydro-electric station in the middle reaches of the hsunwu river. but because of the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line the project was designed as would be a big state project. moreover, it was considered exclusively the matter of experts. funds were earmarked by the state, but work remained only on paper for years. during the mass drive to build water conservancy works, the masses took over the project. with full support of the county revolutionary committee, a group comprising old peasants, cadres and technicians was formed, which made careful investigations and worked out a new design after consulting over 20 brigades concerned. the project was completed in two years at one-third of the cost needed for the old design.

power-driven pumping stations have sprung up on the banks of the hsunwu river to pump water to terraced fields. electricity provided by the hydro-electric stations operates more than 300 small factories producing farm machines, husking rice, making paper boards and other things.

the county revolutionary committee has also encouraged the communes and brigades to plant fruit and other trees in line with chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" to make the bare mountains produce. the county now has a large acreage of tea shrubs and more than 9,000 hectares of timber forests. in addition, there are more than 440 orchards run by communes or brigades with a total area of over 2,600 hectares. the county got 150 tons of sweet oranges last year for the first attempt.

SUGAR CANE

China Enlarges Area under Sugar Cane

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

sugar cane acreage this year is bigger than any previous year in kwangtung, fukien, kwangsi and szechwan, china's major cane-sugar producers.

in accordance with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", party organizations and revolutionary committees in these provinces called meetings to work out planting plans last winter. leading bodies at all levels in kwangtung province, south china, carried out education in ideology and political line among the cadres and masses. this fired their revolutionary enthusiasm. the leading bodies also organized cadres to go to primary units to make investigations, implement related policies and help solve practical problems. many areas enlarged irrigated cane acreage and practised scientific farming. planting was done earlier and better than last year.

the cane acreage in east china's fukien province this year is over 8,600 hectares larger than last year. some places, which introduced this crop only in recent years or grew it on a moderate scale before, have enlarged the cultivated area every year. communes and production brigades that harvested an average of 75 tons per hectare last year have summed up their experience, popularized high-yield strains, and adopted new measures to ensure full stands. this is expected to help get a good harvest this year.

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china fulfilled its planting plan as early as last march. the cane growers paid close attention to scientific farming which covers deep ploughing, soil improvement, rational close planting, adequate manuring, use of good strains and so on. good experience in this respect was popularized through on-the-spot meetings. many communes and brigades set up experimental groups, ran experimental farms and gave special attention to some large fields marked for high yields.

the cultivated acreage in southwest china's szechwan province increased by 17 per cent over 1971. the province carried out rational catch cropping and inter-planting of cane and other crops so as to raise land utilization. a total of over 3,300 hectares of wasteland was opened in various parts for growing sugar cane.

PUBLICATIONS

China Puts Out Selected Works of Marx and Engels in Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

a four-volume chinese edition of the "selected works of marx and engels" has just come off the press here.

it is prepared by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works under the central committee of the communist party of china and put out by the people's publishing house here to meet the needs of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals in their study of marxism.

it is available at the hsinhua book store throughout china beginning may 5.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

Peking Grand Banquet Welcomes Delegations to Preparatory Meeting for Asian Table Tennis Union

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegations and representatives of various countries (region) participating in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union.

they were the delegation of the cambodian table tennis association led by chan youran; the delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon led by m.e. thangaraja; the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea with bae myong gyu as its head and choi gi uk as its deputy head; the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien; a. nayernouri, representative of the physical education and recreation organization of iran; the delegation of the iraqi table tennis association led by salim al-jassar; the delegation of the japanese table tennis association led by hisao kido; the delegation of the kuwait table tennis federation composed of mubarak hamad al-rashid and ali nasser ahmad; the delegation of the table tennis association of malaysia led by khor teik hooi; the delegation of the nepalese table tennis association led by posana raj joshi; the delegation of the pakistan table tennis federation led by saeed hasan shah; mustafa saffariny, representative of the delegation of the palestine sports table tennis federation; the delegation of the singapore table tennis association. composed of ang kok peng and tang tuck wah; and the delegation of the syrian general sports federation headed by rida mohamed asgahai. suzuko goto, widow of the late mr. joji goto, and atuchi goto, vice-president of the japanese table tennis association, and others also attended.

present were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; and leading members of chinese organizations concerned chou jung-kuo, kuo tung-chun, tsao ke-chiang, chou chueh, wang chen and pi chi-tung, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

sung chung spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese table tennis players, he extended "a warm welcome to the friends of table tennis circles and sports organizations from various countries (region) who have come to take part in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union, and to the widow and other family members of the late mr. koji goto who made positive

contributions to the preparation and setting up of the asian table tennis union and is always in our memory".

he said: "there exists a long-standing and traditional friendship among the peoples of various countries in asia. in history, we created together the brilliant civilization of asia, but we also suffered so much under imperialist and colonialist oppression. today we are engaged in the struggle against foreign aggression and interference and for safeguarding our national independence and sovereignty and the development of our national economy and culture. owing to their common experience in history and the tasks they are confronted with at present, the peoples of various countries in asia demand the further strengthening of friendly unity and mutual support and cooperation. in recent years, with the development of friendly intercourse among the peoples of asian countries and also thanks to joint efforts of our friends and comrades present here, the friendly exchanges among table tennis circles and players of asian countries are increasing daily and the technical level of table tennis is being raised further. this has enabled table tennis circles in most of the countries and regions in asia to realize more and more about the urgent need to establish a new asian table tennis organization truly representative of table tennis in asia. and this time we are going to conduct friendly consultations and mutual cooperation for the establishment of such an organization. we believe that with our concerted efforts and the extensive and active support of table tennis circles in asia, our meeting will certainly be crowned with complete success, and it will write a new chapter in the history of the development of table tennis in asia."

delegation leaders salim al-jassar and hisao kido and ang kok peng, acting president of the singapore table tennis association, also spoke at the banquet, wishing that the friendship among the people and table tennis players of various asian countries would grow constantly, that table tennis in asia would develop and that the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union would achieve every success.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship among the people of various asian countries.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Most Warmly Greets Second Anniversary of Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a letter to samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, most warmly greeting the second anniversary of the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the letter reads:

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia, i extend the warmest congratulations to the royal government of national union of cambodia and the fraternal cambodian people, on behalf of the chinese government and people.

in the past two years, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the royal government of national union of cambodia, uniting the broad masses of patriotic armed forces and people and persevering in a people's war, has won a series of brilliant victories in the political, military, economic, diplomatic and other fields, dealing a heavy blow at the plan pushed by u.s. imperialism to "khmerize" the war. facts of the past two years have fully proved that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legitimate government truly representing the interests of the cambodian people. under the leadership of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, it has won the warm support of the entire cambodian people, enjoyed high international prestige and gained the recognition of an increasing number of countries. on the other hand, the lon nol-son ngoc thanh puppet clique is but a handful of traitors repudiated by the people.

we are firmly convinced that the heroic cambodian people, persevering in unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples, will surely be able to frustrate all u.s. imperialist military adventures and political schemes and achieve the complete independence and liberation of their fatherland. the chinese people firmly support you in your just struggle until you win complete victory.

may the fraternal cambodian people win still greater victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

may the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples remain evergreen exclamation

please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

may 4, 1972

Cambodian Table Tennis Association Delegation Head Chan Youran Meets Chinese Counterpart Sung Chung

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

chan youran, head of the delegation of the cambodian table tennis association to the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and president of the association, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with sung chung, head of the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and acting president of the association.

present on the two sides were:

van piny, deputy head of the cambodian table tennis association delegation, and ching kok huor and khau bou, members of the delegation; and

liang cho-hui and ho chen-liang, members of the chinese table tennis association delegation, and feng teh-pao, council member of the all-china sports federation.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Delegation of Ceylonese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

a delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon led by n. e. thangaraja, secretary of the association, arrived here by air today to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are nimal lucas and p. v. gopalakrishnan.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by kuo lien-kang, deputy secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, hu li-peng and li hsu-ching, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players li ho-nan, chou shu-sen, chen chin-tang, chang tsui-chih and huang hsi-ping.

n. batasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak President Visits Chinese Pavilion at Brno International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

ludvik svoboda, president of the czechoslovak socialist republic, visited the chinese pavilion at the 3rd brno international fair for consumer goods yesterday, according to a report from prague.

he was shown round the pavilion by cheng hung-yeh, head of the chinese pavilion.

accompanying the president were a. barcak, minister of foreign trade of czechoslovakia, and leading members of departments concerned. president svoboda praised the exhibits on display in the pavilion.

cheng hung-yeh gave a reception on the evening of may 2. among the 140-odd guests attending the reception were a. hloch and e. misovsky, deputy ministers of foreign trade of czechoslovakia, heads of the pavilions of a number of countries taking part in the fair, and personages of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia tsung ke-wen, commercial attache of the chinese embassy shang fu-chen, and the chinese visiting group headed by tsai hsin-ten, general director of the chinese light industry products import and export corporation, were also present.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greet National Day of Ethiopian Empire

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today sent a message to his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, warmly greeting the national day of the empire of ethiopia. the message reads:

his imperial majesty haile selassie i, emperor of ethiopia,

addis ababa

on the occasion of the national day of the empire of ethiopia, we extend warm congratulations to your imperial majesty and to the imperial government and people of ethiopia on behalf of the chinese government and people.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. your imperial majesty's state visit to china last year was an important contribution to the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. may the empire of ethiopia under your imperial majesty's leadership continuously achieve new successes in the cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and building the country. may the empire of ethiopia enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

may 4, 1972

Ethiopian Ambassador and Wife Give Reception Celebration Anniversary of Triumphal Return of Emperor Haile Selassie the First To Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

makonnen kebret, ambassador to china of the empire of ethiopia, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the triumphal return of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first to addis ababa on may 5, 1941.

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei attended the reception.

also attending was thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ambassador makonnen kebret and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm atrosphere of friendship between the people of ethiopia and china.

in his speech, ambassador makonnen kebret recalled how the heroic ethiopian people led by his imperial majesty haile selassie the first defeated the italian aggressors. he said that the italian fascists, with the complete support of other colonialists invaded independent ethiopia in 1935. in defense of their motherland, the ethiopian patriots, under the brilliant leadership of his imperial majesty, armed themselves with the meager weapons that were available and gallantly fought the fascist aggressors. after a hard struggle and an unendurable suffering, the victory in the struggle against imperialism was complete when his imperial majesty triumphally entered his capital on may 5, 1941.

speaking warmly of the friendship between ethiopia and china, the ambassador said that the ethiopian government and the chinese government were hand in hand at the bandung conference where the famous five principles were formulated and which both the ethiopian and chinese governments use as cornerstones in deciding their foreign policies.

ambassador makonnen pointed out: "our african brothers and sisters in guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia and south africa are still suffering under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. the ethiopian government and its people, under the leadership of his imperial majesty have committed themselves, in all respects, for the independence of these countries. the bonds of colonialism and imperialism must be cast away once and for all from africa. thus, until every part of african soil is in the hands of africans, no independent african state can afford to look on with apathy. to this end, therefore, africa has united her forces through the organization of african unity."

he said: "the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos should be permitted to decide their own fate without any outside interference."

he added: "as a member of the third world, the people's republic of china is strongly supporting all developing countries including those who are under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. i would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the people's republic of china for its active support of the african countries to fight against imperialism and colonialism and thus achieve freedom and human dignity."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said the ethiopian people are a heroic people with a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression. under the leadership of his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first, they bravely rose in 1935 in resistance to fascist italian aggression. after waging a protracted struggle, they finally defeated the aggressors in 1941 and safeguarded the independence of their motherland.

"now," he said, "the imperial government and people of ethiopia are continuing to make unremitting efforts to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, uphold african unity and support national liberation movements in africa. the chinese government and people highly appraise the successes scored by the imperial government and people of ethiopia and wish them new successes on their road of advance."

minister chi peng-fei pointed out: "at present, the situation in africa is excellent. the struggle of the african peoples getting united and opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and opposing racial discrimination is developing in depth. the african countries are playing an increasing role in international affairs. at the demand of the african countries, the united nations security council held special meetings in addis ababa early this year. recently, the u.n. special committee on decolonization held meetings in guinea, zambia and ethiopia successively. the struggle waged at these meetings by the representatives of independent african countries and of azania, namibia, zimbabwe, mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) against racial oppression and colonialist rule and for national liberation has received the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. the chinese government and people are convinced that, so long as the african people persevere in unity and struggle, they will certainly win new and still greater victories."

in conclusion, he wished that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and ethiopia based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia would be further strengthened and developed.

attending the reception were all members of the aeronautical delegation of the imperial government of ethiopia led by hailu alemayehou, director-general of the civil aviation administration of ethiopia.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chu ko-chen and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal

revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, sha feng, kuang jen-nung, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsia chih-hsu, yu sang, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, chou hsi-nan, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, liu fu-chih, chang chi-chih, chang tzu-liang, chao cheng-hung, fang kao, hsu han-ping, ho ying and han hsu.

among the guests at the reception were also djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Diplomat Gives Reception in Paris for Chinese Pavilion Day

(HCNA-English Paris, May 2, 1972)

a grand reception was given here this evening on the chinese pavilion day of the 1972 paris international fair. it was given at the chinese pavilion by tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, and li chuan, head of the chinese exhibition group to the fair.

among the more than 500 guests present were alain peyrefitte, president of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly; paul laubard, president of the chamber of commerce and industry of paris and of the committee of exhibitions of paris; jean taelman, director general, and charles rouviere, secretary general, of the fair of paris; froment-meurice, director, and roger duzer, deputy director, of the department of asian-oceanian affairs of the french foreign ministry; philippe de gaulle, rear admiral; professor maurice baumont, honorary president of the france-china friendship association; and people of various circles. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Paris Commerce President Gives Lunch on Chinese Pavilion Day

(NCNA-English Paris, May 2, 1972)

paul laubard, president of the chamber of commerce and industry of paris and of the committee of exhibitions of paris, gave a lunch here today on the occasion of the chinese pavilion day of the 1972 paris international fair.

andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, was present.

present also were christian d'aumale, minister plenipotentiary and deputy director of the department of financial and economic affairs of the foreign ministry, callin, under-director of a department of the ministry of financial and economic affairs, paul huvelin, president of the national council of french employers, jean taelman, director general of the fair of paris, and public figures in the industrial and commercial circles.

li chuan, head, and lu feng-chun, deputy head, of the chinese exhibition group to the paris fair, attended the lunch on invitation.

among the guests also were tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires a.i., chang keng-ho, commercial attache, of the chinese embassy here.

speeches were made by andre bettencourt, paul laubard, li chuan and tien chih-tung. the host and guests wished still further development of the friendship between the french and chinese peoples and of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

minister andre bettencourt made a tour of the chinese pavilion in the morning.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Table Tennis Association Delegation Leader Meets Iranian Sports Representative

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

sung chung, head of the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and acting president of the table tennis association of the p.r.c., this afternoon had a cordial meeting with a. nayernouri, representative of the physical education and recreation organization of iran who is here to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"The Tiaoyu Islands (Senkaku Islands) and Other Islands Are China's Territory," Says Japanese Historian Kiyoshi Inoue

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

japanese historian kiyoshi inoue has written an article entitled "the tiaoyu islands (senkaku islands) and other islands are china's territory", which he substantiates by numerous historical facts to prove that the tiaoyu and other islands are part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, according to a tokyo report. the article, which is carried in the february 1972 issue of the progressive japanese journal "japan-china cultural exchange", reads in full as follows:

(one)

the islands which are being called the "senkaku islands" in japan and to which the japanese government claims title have been definitely china's territory in history. as the victor in the 1894-1895 war with ching (china), japan seized these islands along with taiwan and the penghu islands and incorporated them into okinawa prefecture as japanese territory. the cairo declaration jointly issued by china, the united states and britain during the second world war stipulates the return to china by japan of all the territory she had stolen from china during and after the japan-ching war, including taiwan and manchuria. the potsdam proclamation issued by the allies stipulates that japan must carry out the clauses of the cairo declaration. these islands have been automatically reverted to china as its territory just as taiwan has been automatically returned to china from the time japan unconditionally accepted the cairo declaration and the potsdam proclamation and surrendered to the allies including china. it follows that these islands are territory of the people's republic of china, the only authority over the entire china.

but in collusion with u.s. imperialism, the reactionary rulers and militarist forces of japan are making a clamour that the "senkaku islands" are japanese territory in an attempt to drag the japanese people into the militarist, anti-china whirlwind. this big whirlwind is sure to become fiercer after the return to japan of the so-called "administrative right over okinawa" by the u.s. armed forces on may 15 this year. we who are truly striving for the independence of the japanese nation, japan-china friendship and peace in asia must smash in good time this big conspiracy of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. as a weapon for use in this struggle, i will give a brief account of the history of the so-called "senkaku islands". for detailed and special historical research, please refer to my article published in the february 1972 issue of "historical research" magazine.

(two)

the so-called "senkaku islands" were recorded in chinese documents in the middle of the 16th century at the latest, under the names of tiaoyu island (tiaoyu yu, tiaoyu tai),

huangwei yu, etc. (yu means islet -- editor's note) in 1532 when an emperor of the ming dynasty of china bestowed the title, king chungshan of ryukyu, on shang ching, the ruler of ryukyu at that time, his envoy chen kan travelled between foochow and naha. according to the "records of the imperial mission to ryukyu", chen kan's ship set sail from the mouth of the minkiang river on the 8th of the 5th moon, 1532, on a south-southwest course towards keelung of taiwan. (according to the preface of chen kan's "records of the imperial mission to ryukyu", his trip to ryukyu was made in the 13th year of chia ching, i.e., 1534 -- editor's note) it turned eastward leaning a little to the north on the waters off taiwan and passed by the tiaoyu island on the 10th of the 5th moon. he wrote in his diary: "on the tenth, the ship sailed swiftly with a strong south wind... the pingchia hill (now called pengchia yu), tiaoyu yu, huangmao yu (now called huangwei yu) and chih yu (now called chihwei yu) were left behind.... on the evening of the eleventh, the kumi hill (now called kume island) was in sight. it belongs to ryukyu. the aborigines (ryukyu people) on board were elated, happy to be home."

an imperial envoy was first sent to ryukyu by the chinese emperor in 1372. since then, 10 imperial envoys had travelled between foochow and naha before chen kan. they took the same route as chen kan, heading for keelung and the pengchia, tiaoyu, huangwei and chihwei islands respectively, arriving at the kume island and finally entering naha port through the kerama islands. (in their return trips, they sailed northward directly from the kume island without passing the tiaoyu islands.) therefore, if the records by the imperial envoys before chen kan were available, they would surely have mentioned the tiaoyu and other islands. but regretably those records have been lost. those by chen kan are the oldest in existence. from the absence of any explanatory notes on the tiaoyu and other islands, it can be concluded that the locations of these islands had been known long before, and that they had not only been given chinese names, but had also been actually used as marks on navigation routes. what is particularly important is that in his records, chen kan described how he started from china's territory foochow and passed by several chinese islands, and not until he had arrived at the kume island did he write: "it belongs to ryukyu." the records pointed out specifically that lying ahead of the kume island was ryukyu. this clearly shows that the islands he passed by before reaching the kume island were not ryukyu territory.

kuo ju-lin, the imperial envoy following chen kan, set sail from foochow on the 29th of the fifth moon in 1561. in his "re-engraved records of the imperial mission to ryukyu", he wrote: "on the first of the intercalary fifth moon, we passed by tiaoyu and arrived at chih yu on the third. chih yu is a hill bordering on ryukyu territory. another day of favourable wind, the kumi hill (kume island) will be in sight." in other words, what chen kan had written -- the area beyond the kume island belonged to ryukyu territory -- was presented by kuo ju-lin in the description that chihwei yu was the boundary between the ryukyu region and china's territory.

it is clear from the above two documents that ryukyu territory began from the kume island, whereas the chih yu island and the area west of it were china's territory. but toshio okuhara, associate professor of international

law of kokushikan university, argued that the records of imperial envoys chen kan and kuo ju-lin only mentioned that ryukyu territory began from the kume island and the area they covered before reaching there did not belong to ryukyu, but the records did not say explicitly that chihwei yu and the area west of it were china's territory. therefore, he held that they were res nullius or land without owner ("title to the 'senkaku islands' and the 'ming pao' article" by okuhara, "chokoku" magazine, september 1971).

this is but to explain ancient chinese writing by interpretation of international law of the modern times. it is sheer sophistry. true, the imperial envoys chen kan and kuo ju-lin had not written explicitly that all were chinese territory as far as chih yu. but they set sail from china's foochow, passed through waters off taiwan's keelung which self-evidently is chinese territory, and then passed by pengchia yu which again self-evidently is also chinese territory; and finally upon arriving at chihwei yu after passing by tiaoyu and huangwei, they wrote that it was the boundary with ryukyu. moreover, when they came in sight of the kume island they added that it belonged to ryukyu. from the structural coherence of such chinese writing, is it not explicitly clear that from taiwan and pengchia to the tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei and other islands to the east all were chinese territory?

okuhara also argued that since the records of imperial envoys chen kan and kuo ju-lin are the oldest in existence and since there are no similar records by imperial envoys after them, it would be valueless to take such ancient records as evidence for current issues. this also is utterly groundless and runs counter to the facts. among the records by imperial envoys after chen and kuo, the "chungshan mission records" written by the imperial envoy hsu pao-kuang in the 58th year of kang hsi during the ching dynasty (1719) cited passages from "a geographic guide in outline" written in 1708 by cheng shun tse, the most renowned scholar of ryukyu in his time, which described the navigation route from foochow to nana, and when referring to the kume island, called it "the chen hill at the southwest border of ryukyu". "chen" means garrisoning the state frontier or a village border.

the "chungshan mission records" also dealt in detail with the territory of ryukyu, which comprised the 36 islands of ryukyu including the okinawa island. chihwei yu and the area west of it were not included. furthermore, at the end of the explanatory notes on the ishigaki and eight neighbouring islands of the yaeyama archipelago, it was written that the eight islands were "the southwesternmost boundary of ryukyu" (the iriomote island of the yaeyama group among the ryukyu islands being the nearest to the tiaoyu island).

the "chungshan mission records" were based on writings by the great scholar cheng shun tse and many other ryukyu people as well as talks between hsu pao-kuang and high-ranking officials of the court of the ryukyu king. therefore, the above-mentioned descriptions of the kume island and yaeyama islands are actually the views not only of the chinese but also of the ryukyu people at that time.

noteworthy is a description from the "records of the imperial mission to ryukyu" written in 1683 by wang chi, an imperial envoy before hsu pao-kuang. it said that when the ship passed beyond chihwei yu, a sacrifical ceremony was held to pray for safety on the sea. that area was referred to as "chiao" (outskirts) or "kou" (trough) and was clearly defined as the "boundary between china and foreign land". here, okunara's wish was met; it was explicitly written down as the boundary between china and ryukyu.

concluding from the above-mentioned, ryukyu territory began from the kume island and the area east of it, whereas chihwei yu and the huangwei yu and tiaoyu yu to the west were chinese territory. obviously, this was defined in clear terms after the middle of the 16th century at the latest. there are no records and documents whatsoever by the ryukyu side or the japanese expressing disagreement or doubt. moreover, there are not even legends, not to say documents, about contacts of the ryukyu people with the tiaoyu island and huangwei yu in ancient times. sailing from ryukyu to the tiaoyu island was particularly difficult because it was against the wind and the tide. in the middle of the 19th century, that is, the closing years of japan's feudal period, the ryukyu people knew the tiaoyu island as yokon (or yokun), the huangwei yu as "kubashima", and the chihwei yu as "kumesekishima". this was confirmed by the records of the last chinese imperial envoy. these in no way affect the title to these territories. the map and explanations about the ryukyu kingdom in the book "general illustrations of three countries" were completely based on the "chungshan mission records". the "chungshan mission records" had found their way to japan much earlier and there was even a japanese edition. this document was the most comprehensive and authoritative source of knowledge about ryukyu for the japanese people in the late edo period.

(three)

after the meiji reform, in the period 1872-1879 (from the fifth to the 12th year of meiji), the tenno government forcibly carried out the so-called "ryukyu disposal", conquered the centuries-old ryukyu kingdom, and turned this former colony of the feudal lord shimazu into a colony of the tenno system under the name "okinawa prefecture". naturally, the area of okinawa prefecture did not exceed the territorial limit of the former ryukyu kingdom.

the year when ryukyu was turned into okinawa prefecture was also the year when the conflict between the ching government of china and japan concerning the title to these territories reached a climax. shimazu conquered the ryukyu kingdom in 1609 and turned it into a colonial dependency. but all the successive kings of ryukyu pledged allegiance to the chinese emperor as vassal, first to the emperors of the ming dynasty, then to those of the ching dynasty, and accepted titles from them. from the point of view of the ching dynasty of china, the whole ryukyu was its dependency and claimed title to it against japan's claim.

as to the dispute between japan and the ching government concerning the title to ryukyu, the democratic revolutionaries of japan at that time held that it should be decided by the ryukyu people themselves whether ryukyu should belong to

japan or to ching (china), or become independent. if the ryukyu people wanted independence, japan should be the first to recognize and support it, and should tell the world at large the principle that big countries should not encroach on small countries. they declared that this was also the road for japan to win full independence from the western powers. isn't this an idea that we should take over and develop today?

we will leave this aside for the moment. former u.s. president ulysses s. grant had in a private capacity mediated negotiations between japan and the ching government on the dispute. during the negotiations, the chinese side put forward a formula to divide ryukyu into three parts, stipulating the amami islands (which also belonged to the ryukyu kingdom before shimazu conquered ryukyu) as japanese territory; okinawa and its surrounding islands as the territory of an independent ryukyu kingdom; and the miyako and yaeyama islands in the south as chinese territory. as a counter measure, the japanese side proposed to divide ryukyu into two parts: from the okinawa islands and to the north were to be japanese territory and the miyako-yaeyama islands chinese territory. since the tiaoyu islands were beyond ryukyu territory, they naturally were not treated as objects of negotiation either in japan's or in the ching government's proposal.

the ching government finally compromised and in september 1880 the plenipotentiaries of japan and the ching government signed a treaty dividing ryukyu into two parts in accordance with the japanese formula. however, the ching emperor refused to approve the treaty and instructed his government to continue the negotiations with japan. the japanese side then broke off the negotiations. in 1882 when shenichiro takesoi assumed office as consul in tientsin, he resumed negotiations with the ching government on the partition of ryukyu, but no agreement was reached. the question was thus shelved by the japanese and ching governments until the japan-ching war broke out.

in other words, even after the meiji reform, until the outbreak of the japan-ching war, japan had not even thought of claiming title to the tiaoyu and other islands or challenging ching's title to the islands. it goes without saying that all people in the world regarded the islands as territory of ching (china).

during that time, in 1884 (the 17th year of meiji), tatsushiro koga, a native of fukuoka prefecture who lived in naha since 1879 and made a living by catching and exporting marine products, found innumerable albatrosses on the tiaoyu island and sent his employees there to collect albatross feathers on the island and marine products in its vicinity. his business grew from year to year. one month in 1894, the year when the japan-ching war broke out, he applied to the okinawa prefectural government for a lease of land to develop his business on the tiaoyu island. but according to reports published in the "okinawa mainichi shimoun" (january 1 to 9, 1910), which lauded the merits of koga, the prefectural government did not grant his application because "it was not clear at the time whether the island belonged to the (japanese) empire." so koga directly applied to the minister of the interior and the minister of agriculture and commerce in tokyo. in an interview with the ministers, he gave them an account of the island

and begged their approval. his request was again turned down on the ground that the title to the tiaoyu island was "uncertain".

"as the (japan-ching) war of 27th-28th year of meiji had ended and taiwan was incorporated into the (japanese) empire, and as the senkaku islands were proclaimed our territory by imperial decree no. 13 in the 29th year of meiji (1896)", kogo immediately applied to the okinawa prefectural governor again for a lease of land. it was only in september of the same year that his request was approved. ("okinawa mainichi shimbun")

this is important, decisive information. whether koga's application to the okinawa prefectural and central governments for a lease of the tiaoyu island was made before or after the outbreak of the 1894 japan-ching war remains unknown, but both the prefectural and central governments had declared that title to that island was uncertain. had the japanese government regarded the island as res nullius in accordance with international law, there would have been no reason why it should not have promptly approved koga's application. the japanese government was not in a position to approve koga's application precisely because the island was clearly ching territory, not a piece of land the title to which was uncertain.

as victor in the japan-ching war, japan seized the penghu islands, taiwan and other islands appertaining to it from ching. at the same time, she also regarded as japanese territory the tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei and other islands -- chinese territory linking taiwan and ryukyu.

despite the allegation that the "senkaku islands" had become japanese territory by virtue of the 1896 (29th year of meiji) imperial decree no. 13 as mentioned above, the fact remains that this imperial decree was issued on march 5 with regard to the formation of various districts of okinawa prefecture and said nothing about incorporating the tiaoyu and other islands into okinawa prefecture. the "views concerning the title to the senkaku islands and sovereign right over the development of resources of the continental shelf" made public by the ryukyu civil government in september 1970 said that these islands "have been made japanese territory on april 1 in the 29th year of meiji under the administration of ishigaki village, yaeyama district, okinawa prefecture, after the cabinet decision of january 14 of the 28th year of meiji and on the basis of imperial decree no. 13." but, the imperial decree no. 13 is just as it is described above. probably, the tiaoyu and other islands were incorporated into ishigaki village of yaeyama district on april 1 in accordance with an order issued by the interior minister to change the boundary of the yaeyama district, an order based on article 2 of the imperial decree of march 5.

how was the afore-mentioned january 14, 1895 cabinet decision worded? and why was it enforced 10 months after the japan-ching war had ended, the peace treaty had become effective (may, 1895) and japan had actually took possession of taiwan and other islands (june)? i have not yet completed my investigations into these problems. but one thing perfectly clear now is that, as recorded in the afore-said "okinawa mainichi shimbun", the tiaoyu and other islands were regarded as japanese

territory only after japan had seized taiwan and other places from ching through the japan-ching war as part of a series of territories wrested from ching.

(four)

four years afterwards, that is, 1900, tsune kuroiwa, a teacher of the okinawa prefecture normal school, explored the tiaoyu islands. he gave the tiaoyu and chihwei islands and the group of reefs between them the name of "senkaku islands", and published his report under the title of "exploration of the senkaku islands" in the 140-141 issues of the 12th volume of the "geographic magazine". it was only since then that these islands have been called the "senkaku islands" by japan. the group of reefs between the tiaoyu and huangwei islands was called the pinnacle group in british naval and navigation charts at that time, a name adopted after the contour of the group. this british name was translated as the "sento islands" in the navigation charts of the japanese navy. it was also translated by some as "senkaku islands". it was from this enlightenment that kuroiwa had chosen the name. as the tiaoyu island also looks like a rocky hill above the sea, it was given, together with the shento islands and the huangwei yu, the general name of the "senkaku islands".

noteworthy here is that the "senkaku islands", named by kuroiwa and now claimed by the japanese government to be japanese territory, do not include the chihwei yu. probably the japanese government considers that the point at issue with china lies in the tiaoyu island and intends to treat the inclusion of the chihwei yu in japanese territory as self-evident. thus, it tries to get away with it by mentioning only the "senkaku islands" represented by the tiaoyu island while keeping mum about the chihwei yu.

but geographically, the chihwei yu is one of the islands such as the tiaoyu island and the huangwei yu on the verge of the chinese continental shelf. as mentioned in detail above, it was recognized as chinese territory simultaneously with the tiaoyu and other islands in history and this was recorded in documents. therefore, one should not be concerned only about what japan calls the "senkaku islands" but forget the chihwei yu. proceeding from the japanese people's stand of opposition to militarism, one should reject the name "senkaku islands", which was adopted by japanese militarism after seizing them from china, and use the only correct name in history, namely, the tiaoyu islands or the tiaoyu archipelago represented by the tiaoyu island and including chihwei yu to the east and all the islands in between. this is the only correct name.

the history of the tiaoyu islands being as the above-mentioned, it follows that the people's republic of china alone has title to them, as pointed out at the beginning of this article. there can be no other historical conclusion.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Marks 42nd Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial on april 29 to mark the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya, calling on the malayan revolutionary people to advance victoriously along the road of armed struggle.

the editorial says, "the communist party of malaya has traversed the fighting course for 42 years since its founding on april 30, 1930."

the editorial adds, "the communist party of malaya was born and grew in strength in the storm of the fierce class struggle. in the past 42 years, it has waged a staunch and indomitable struggle under extremely arduous conditions for the liberation of the people of all nationalities. when japanese fascism spread the flames of its aggressive war to our country and when british imperialism and its lackeys launched all-out military attacks against the people of our country, it was the communist party that dared to stand in the forefront of the struggle heroically to resist the enemy's counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war."

it notes, "nearly 27 out of the 42 glorious years of the malayan communist party have passed in the great revolutionary war. fighting heroically and advancing wave upon wave, the communists have opened a new era in the history of malaya with blood and lives. indisputable facts have convincingly proved that the communist party is the genuine representative and true defender of the interests of the people of all nationalities of our country.

"the malayan communist party is composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat of our country and armed with marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought. she is the sole genuine political party of the proletariat, and is the force at the core leading the revolutionary cause of our country."

the editorial says, "the broad masses of the people have realized through long years of practical struggle that only under the leadership of the communist party can the people of our country establish and strengthen armed forces and can the revolutionary cause of our country develop forward continuously. in other words, without the leadership of the communist party or with its leadership weakened, the people of our country will be unable to complete the new democratic revolution, and victory of socialism in our country be impossible."

the editorial says, "revolution is a course of complicated, tortuous and fierce struggle. to defeat the oppressor class and attain complete liberation, the oppressed class must have the leadership of a genuine political party of the proletariat and also a correct revolutionary line. this is true in our country as well as in foreign countries."

the editorial says, "the party has explicitly pointed out in its 'april 25' 1970 statement that 'the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force is the only correct road for the new democratic revolution in our country.' guided by this important statement of our party, the national liberation army has advanced victoriously to broader areas, the base areas and guerrilla areas have been further expanded, and the flames of armed struggle are raging more furiously at the heartland of the enemy, posing a serious threat to the enemy's reactionary rule."

the editorial says, "through the protracted struggle, our people have deeply realized that it is necessary to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy's military attacks and political deception. we must continue to expand the base areas and guerrilla areas, strengthen the people's armed forces, and annihilate the enemy effectives. while continuously seizing victories on the military field, we must timely expose and firmly combat all sorts of enemy political deception."

the editorial says, "our people will continue to meet with various difficulties on our road of advance; but, grasping the guns tightly and fighting courageously, we can surmount these difficulties and attain bigger victories.

"celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya, we shall unite more closely around the communist party, hold higher the great red banner of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought, foil the enemy's military attacks and political deception, and march firmly and victoriously along the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force."

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Delegation of Malaysian Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

a delegation of the table tennis association of malaysia led by khor teik hooi, secretary of the association, arrived here by air today to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are wong kok swee and sidique ali merican.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, lin ching, chen wen-ying and chao yi-szu, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players li ho-nan, li cho-min, chen chin-tang, liu ya-chin and lin wei.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexico-China Friendship Association Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 3, 1972)

president of the mexico-china friendship association juan larios gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation.

present on the occasion were amalia cardenas, widow of former mexican president cardenas, helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis association, guillermo nasser, president of the host committee, vasquez campos, president of the society of geography and statistics of mexico, victor reyes, vice-president of the mexico-china friendship association, and other mexican friends.

representatives of chinese residents in mexico were present.

juan larios and head of the chinese delegation chuang tse-tung spoke at the reception.

juan larios expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation on behalf of all members of the mexico-china friendship association. he said, "the mexico-china friendship association formed 20 years ago has longed for the establishment of friendly relations between mexico and china. we are very happy to see that diplomatic relations have been established between mexico and the people's republic of china." he said, "your visit will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of china and mexico."

chuang tse-tung, on behalf of the chinese delegation, expressed sincere gratitude to the mexico-china friendship association for its warm welcome. he said, "we have come to mexico to learn from the mexican people and athletes. the visit will undoubtedly promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and athletes of china and mexico."

yesterday, the chinese delegation made a sight-seeing tour of the mexico city and visited the national museum of anthropology, where the delegation viewed unearthed antiques of the periods of maya and aztecs civilizations.

the chinese players also practised table tennis with mexican players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's Basketball Team Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 4, 1972)

the korean men's basketball team concluded a friendly visit to shanghai and left here for changsha by air today. team leader is kwon sok ki, secretary-general of the basketball association of the democratic people's republic of korea, and deputy leader is kim ji son, director of the pyongyang municipal physical culture and sports commission.

the team arrived here from peking on april 30. the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission arranged a ceremonial welcome on the evening of may 1 for the korean team. korean and shanghai basketball teams played a friendly match after the ceremony.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chen an-ta, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal physical culture and sports commission yang hsin-ya, liu ping-chen and others.

the korean team played another friendly match in shanghai yesterday evening. it met the chekiang provincial basketball team. watching the match together with the korean comrades-in-arms were chin tsu-min and feng kuo-chu, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai municipal and chekiang provincial physical culture and sports commissions.

the courageous and spirited style of play and fine skills shown by the players of the two countries in these two matches drew warm applause from the spectators.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of all members of the korean team on the evening of may 2.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Ly Ban Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party dinh van tram, mai huu ich, tran gia khanh, tran chiem, tran kim an, le trong hien and le van tien arrived here by train today.

comrade ly ban is sent by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to discuss china's 1972 economic and military supplementary assistance to viet nam.

present at the railway station to greet them were li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, wang pin, chao li-hsiang, wei yu-ming, li yu, hsu chien-kuo and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Two Pakistan Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

k. shahid hosain, director general of radio pakistan, and aslam azhar, managing director of the pakistan television corporation limited, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration of china.

leading members of the host organization liu chien-kung and tai cheng-yuan gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the pakistan guests.

attending the banquet were b. ali, counsellor, and sajjad ali, third secretary, of the pakistan embassy here.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned, including tung lin, peng hua, jen chi-sheng and tsui liang.

upon their arrival in peking, the pakistan guests were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned. also present were diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Commercial Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

a 44-member peruvian commercial mission led by david landeo hinojosa, president of the international bank of peru, arrived here by air today after attending china's 1972 spring export commodities fair at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the mission was welcomed at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the host council, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

miguel barandiaran, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the peruvian embassy in peking, were also present.

while the peruvian friends were in kwangchow, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu had a meeting with them.

the peruvian friends visited shanghai before coming to peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Minister Sha Feng Meets Philippine Agricultural Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry of the people's republic of china, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the philippine agricultural group led by gualberto besa.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments including li chuan-chung, li yung-kai, hsieh hua, chu kun, cheng jui-sheng and chu ping-yi.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Military Delegation Visits PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, and the romanian government military delegation he is leading, this morning visited a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. they were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

the romanian comrades-in-arms were accompanied on the trip by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a. and wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

comrade emil bodnaras and members of the romanian delegation colonel general ion coman, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the superior political council of armed forces, and major general paul cheler, deputy commander of the romanian infantry and tank forces, and others watched tanks speeding at top gear and live ammunition shelling, in company with leading members of the tank unit comrades yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien.

comrade emil bodnaras cordially received the tankmen. he said: "we attach great value to the friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of romania and china. our two countries should support and learn from each other and continue to strengthen the militant friendship between us."

romanian ambassador to china comrade nicolae gavrilescu was with the delegation on the visit.

yesterday colonel general ion coman, major general paul cheler and other romanian comrades-in-arms visited a p.l.a. peking unit in the company of comrade li teh-sheng, and were warmly welcomed by the leading members and the commanders and fighters of the unit. the distinguished guests visited the recreation club of an infantry company and the barracks. they saw military drills as well as a theatrical performance by the fighters' amateur art troupe.

colonel general ion coman and major general paul cheler and other romanian comrades visited the china-romania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking on april 30 in the company of feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.

earlier, the distinguished romanian guests viewed cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and toured the palace museum and the great wall.

Romanian Government Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

the romanian government military delegation led by emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, left here for home by special plane this morning at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; su yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; wu jui-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy; hsueh shao-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force; wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; huang tso-chen, secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including kan mai, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien and chang chuan-chung.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and his wife, and col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in peking; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Somali Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this evening met ohmed mohamed dafman, first ambassador to china of the somali democratic republic.

present on the occasion was mohamed osman omar, first secretary of the somali embassy in peking. also present where ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members ma chieh-hsien, tang wen-sheng and tien wen-chin.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Young Sudanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

a four-member sudanese youth delegation led by hassan ibrahim hussein abugabalal left here by air today for home via shanghai. the delegation arrived here on april 28 after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations, including li chin-ho, yin pang-chang, chu liang, liu kuang-ya and liu chirg. sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin was present.

during their stay in peking, the sudanese friends took part in may day celebrations and visited factories, a university and a reservoir. they saw art and sports performances and made excursions to places of historical and cultural interest. they were honoured at a banquet given by the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1972)

bouchra kanafani, leader, and lous ajar, member, of the syrian women's delegation, left here for home today after a visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations ou tang-liang, ting hsuen-sung, chao lan-hsiang, fang chiung and hsu kuang as well as women representatives of various circles of the chinese capital.

present were youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, and abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister of the syrian embassy in peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Educationist Delegation of University of Dar Es Salaam Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1972)

an educationist delegation of the university of dar es salaam of tanzania led by professor isaria kimambo arrived here by train today. members of the delegation are associate professor arnold temu and lecturer bismarck ulisubisya mwansasu.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by ting hsuen-sung, a leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and leading members of organizations concerned, including chou yi-liang, hsing jen-hsien, chu chi-chen, liu kuang-ya and hu li-peng.

m.a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy in peking, was present.

before its arrival in peking, the delegation visited shanghai, suchou, wuhsi and nanking, and was warmly welcomed by local people.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Trade Group Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 2, 1972)

a chinese trade group led by sung ke-chiang, deputy general manager of china national native produce and animal by-products import and export corporation, left here for home by air yesterday after a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the group visited a number of factories and enterprises. it met and discussed with personages of yugoslav economic and trade circles on import-export bussiness. during its visits, the group was accorded an enthusiastic and friendly reception by the yugoslav side.

m. hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and r. kolak, president of the chamber of economy, had received the chinese trade group.

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

How We Exercise Regular Leadership Over the Communist Youth League

by

The Party Committee of Canton Machine Tool Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1972)

Work on the Communist Youth League (CYL) is an important part of the Party's mass work, and an important matter that concerns the fostering of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. How should the CYL be built along Chairman Mao's line for CYL building after the regrouping of the League? On this question we have passed through a course from lack of sufficient awareness to greater awareness.

Strengthen Leadership Over CYL Work With Regard To Line and Orientation

Early in 1969 we overhauled the CYL organization, and new CYL branches were set up in all workshops. After these CYL branches were established, some comrades of the Party committee thought that "With the completion of the overhauling of the CYL, the CYL branches can take care of CYL members and young people from now on." Some other comrades also thought: "We are very busy with our central tasks now, how can we take care of CYL work too?"

For the sake of rectifying these erroneous ideas, we re-read Chairman Mao's instruction: "To insure that our Party and State will not change color, we not only need a correct line and policy, but must also foster and train millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution."

We studied the Party's basic line for the socialist historical period. All further realized that the long-term nature of class struggle decided the long-term task of the Party's leadership of the League, that this leadership must be intensified during the overhauling of the League and must not be relaxed even after the overhauling. It was realized that all central tasks of the Party in various periods were for one purpose, and that was carrying out of the fundamental task of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship at the basic level, while the basic task of the League was to foster young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought so that they might be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship might be further consolidated, and that therefore the central tasks of the Party and the work of the League were completely in agreement in their basic objective.

With this rise in understanding, we have attached more importance to the work of the League. The No. 1 and No. 2 men take the lead in doing this work and the Party branches of all workshops also strengthen their leadership over the work, and this begins to enliven the work of the League.

The Party committee must not only attach importance to its leadership over CYL work, but also solve the problem of how this leadership should be exercised. We have examined in depth how the various Party branches exercise leadership over CYL work, and found that comparatively good experience has been created by the Party branch of the 2nd Machine Workshop. When analyzing the situation in the workshop, comrades of the Party branch take care to analyze the state of youth work and the state of the CYL branch. In arranging work, they take care to give the CYL branches assignments and make known the requirements. In checking the work, they take care to examine the role played by the League branches. In summing up work, they take care to help the CYL branches sum up experience. We considered at the time that these "four links" had relatively concretely solved the problem of how the Party should exercise leadership over CYL work. So we popularized their experience, which produced positive results.

But is that enough? What happened afterward raised our understanding to a new level. In launching a struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the enterprise, all the Party branches actively roused the young people to reform the irrational rules and regulations. Because the CYL members and other young people were not properly armed with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, some of the young people thought that all rules and regulations were "irons and cages" and should be abolished. Some veteran workers criticized this idea, saying, "It is not in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to negate all rules and regulations without analyzing them first."

Hearing this criticism from the veteran workers, we realized that the "four links" of our leadership over CYL work could solve only the problem of putting CYL work on the agenda of the Party committee, but did not solve the problem of leadership with regard to line and policy. Yet the Party's leadership was leadership in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and the Party should exercise leadership over CYL work

principally by managing the line and fixing the orientation. Since then we have been paying more attention to helping CYL organizations earnestly carry out Chairman Mao's line for CYL building and to firmly educating CYL members and young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Lead CYL Organizations in Educating Young People With Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The most basic part of CYL building is the education of young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to foster them as successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. But swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, on the other hand, oppose by all conceivable means the education of young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They try to corrupt young people with the ideology of the exploiting classes, so as to turn them into successors to the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. So, we must grasp the fundamentals and must not be satisfied with the shock-troop role of the CYL in fulfilling certain missions, otherwise the activities of the League, no matter how energetic, may deviate from Chairman Mao's line for CYL building and go astray.

In guiding CYL organizations in their study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we take care to check three tendencies and handle three relations properly:

(1) Checking the tendency to ignore the special character of young people, handling properly the relation between organizing the workers for study and guiding young people in carrying out their study.

After the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, we helped the League branches to set up generally spare-time study groups for young people for the study of books by Marx and Lenin and the works of Chairman Mao. After a while there appeared two situations: some of the groups did very well with their study, but some were unable to carry on. Why was that? After a study of the facts in the casting workshop, we were greatly enlightened.

When the youth study group was established in this workshop, some of the leading members of the workshop thought that since the youths were a part of the work force, they should study what the other workers were studying and need not spend more time on their own study. League members and other youths disagreed with this.

In view of this situation the Party branch of the workshop studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is hoped that Party organizations all over the country, working in conjunction with organizations of the Youth League, will take care to study how the strength of young people can be specially exploited and will not treat them like other people and ignore their special features." The condition of the League members and other young people of the workshop was analyzed. It was found that the great majority of League

members and young workers of the casting workshop joined the works only two or three years ago when they were fresh from school, that they all possessed a certain amount of cultural knowledge, were politically more sensitive and more energetic than others, liked to read revolutionary books and periodicals, and were good because they were most eager to learn and had the least conservative ideas, but that they had not suffered in the old society and lacked political experience and experience of social life.

Through this analysis it was realized that the young people were part of the work force, that they had many things in common with the old workers, that much of what they read and studied should be the same as that read and studied by the old workers, but that they differed from other workers in their political and ideological awareness and in their study requirements. It was also realized that while making the young people read and study together with the other workers it was necessary to take their special features into consideration and organize their reading and study with reference to their way of thinking, so as to help raise their awareness.

Accordingly the Party and League branches effectively and properly organized the spare-time study groups of youths and insisted on combining collective study with individual private study. Meanwhile, in view of the unrealistic ideas entertained by some youths, the Party and CYL guided the CYL members and other youths to regard a correct attitude toward their ideals and their future as an important part of the content of their reading, to study earnestly Marx's teaching, "Only by liberating the whole of mankind will it be possible to ultimately liberate the proletariat itself," and to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed Mountains." In this way, the CYL members and other youths were better satisfied.

Having summed up the experience of the casting workshop in taking the young people's special features into consideration and organizing the young people for reading, the Party and CYL leaders popularized it throughout the whole works, producing excellent results.

(2) Checking the tendency to depart from reality, handling properly the relations between the forms of study and the results of study.

To help the CYL organizations conduct young people's study even better, we have sent a standing committee member together with competent CYL cadres to various CYL branches to gather facts about the study of young people. They found that some young people had too high aspirations in reading, so that they were separated from the reality of the three major revolutionary movements. "They said high sounding things which were not supported by action."

Why did this happen? At a meeting of the Party committee many comrades examined their own thoughts in relation to this state of affairs. In the past some of our comrades had only a vague idea of putting politics in command. They thought one-sidedly that "putting politics in command" meant speaking actively at meetings and "firing the first shot"

at every political study session. When reflected in the directing of young people's reading and study, such thinking often led to satisfaction with the great number of study groups set up, the great number of study report meetings held, the amount of study notes written, and the superficial hustle and bustle of study activity, to the neglect of effectively helping CYL members and other young people to remold their world outlook with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Through repudiation of revisionism and rectification of work style, we have come to realize that the pursuit of formalism or actual result, and arming of the head or of the mouth, is a question of style of study. In organizing young people for reading and study, it is of course necessary to have a certain form of organization and a certain system of study, but more important still, it is necessary to persevere in linking theory with practice, applying what is learned, and earnestly remolding the world outlook.

Since then, in repudiating revisionism and rectifying style of work, we have organized CYL members and other youths for repeated study of Chairman Mao's series of brilliant directives on reading and study and for severe criticism of the sinister scheme of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to sabotage the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with formalism, thus raising the initiative of the young people to carry out reading for the sake of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Meanwhile, all are led to find their stand, viewpoint, and method in the works of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao with reference to their problems of world outlook brought to light in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, and voluntarily to remold their world outlook. Good models who study hard, practice courageously, and earnestly remold their world outlook in the three major revolutionary movements are vigorously and publicly commended, so as to set up examples for CYL members and other youths.

(3) Checking the tendency to deal with matters independently, handling properly the relations between solving concrete problems and raising awareness of the line.

Some of our comrades, influenced in the past by the pragmatic fallacy of "Learn what your job calls for" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, very often paid more attention to solve in a matter-of-fact manner the concrete problems that arose in everyday work and life while helping CYL members and other youths carry out their reading, but paid little attention to raising line awareness basically. Through the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work, we realize that in guiding young people in their reading, it is of course necessary to solve some practical ideological problems of the young people, but more important still, it is necessary to help them to solve these problems with regard to their stand, viewpoint, and methods, otherwise the fostering of young people to be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution will remain an empty slogan.

Our analysis shows that the problems that have appeared in the thinking of young people in the past few years are reflected in a more or less concentrated manner in the following three questions of a fundamental character.

--First, should one bear in mind the overall revolutionary situation and firmly establish the great, long-range ideals or communism or be obsessed with one's own "small world"?

--Second, should one insist on putting politics in command of technology and follow the road of both red and expert, or be a "mere politician" or "pragmatist who has lost his bearings"?

--Third, should one integrate oneself all one's life with workers and peasants or just "for a while"?

In fine, they are a question of fundamental orientation and fundamental stand as to whether one should practice Marxism or revisionism, whether one should work for the interests of the great majority of people of China and the world or for the interests of a small minority or oneself. So, in guiding the young people in their reading and study, we take care to solve their concrete ideological problems in various periods, and moreover pay constant attention to guiding them to exert themselves on this fundamental question, so as to effectively raise their awareness of line struggle.

Launch Activities Suited To the Special Character of Youths, Revolving Round the Party's Central Tasks

Chairman Mao points out: "Apart from continuing to support the Party's central tasks, the Youth League should also do independent work suited to the special character of youth. The new China must care for its youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation. Young people must study and work. However, as youth is the time when the body grows, ample attention should be paid to the two aspects of work and study of young people on the one side and their recreation, physical training, and rest on the other." This is a guideline which we must implement in guiding the work of the League.

At one time we found that many CYL branches paid little attention to launching such activities as shock production, learning of techniques, recreation, and physical training in accordance with the needs of the whole.

Why was that? We had heart-to-heart talks with some CYL cadres. They said, "During the overhauling of the League there was criticism of 'production first,' 'technology in command,' and 'theatrical recreation above all.' But now we are to take up these activities again. Won't others accuse us of not putting politics in command?" Further investigations showed that similar ideas were also entertained by members of the Party committee. This made us realize further that if we wanted to help the CYL organizations to launch various activities, we would still have to tackle the problem

of drawing a line of demarcation between the two lines of CYL building. Accordingly we take care to draw the following three lines of demarcation in our practical work:

First, drawing a line of demarcation between organization of assault activities in production and "production first."

In the latter part of May last year there were still 40 percent of machine tool parts waiting to be processed in the machine workshop. It was clear that the production plan for the first half of the year might not be fulfilled and everyone was worried. At that time a youth production assault team was formed by eight CYL members and youths, which would throw itself in the fray where the fighting was the hardest.

The actions of the youths were widely commented on. Many of the veteran workers said, "These youths dare to struggle and have a high sense of responsibility to the State. They are very good." But there were others who asked: What was the difference between so doing and "Production first"? There was also criticism among some members of our Party committee.

How should we correctly regard this problem? We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unity between politics and the economy, unity between politics and technology--there is not the least doubt about that. It will be so year after year and for eternity." We unanimously agreed that this youth assault team, formed for the purpose of fulfilling State production tasks, was in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Accordingly we energetically publicized its deeds and taught CYL members and other youths to realize that firmly putting revolution in command of production did not mean any neglect to production, but that on the contrary production was to be made better still under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They were also taught to realize that they must serve as combat units in class struggle as well as assault teams in production.

Set in motion by the eight CYL members and youths, youth assault teams were formed in all shifts and groups of the machine workshop. Together with the veteran workers, these assault teams carried out emergency work which required special effort. As a result, the production plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled ahead of schedule. After that, many other workshops also formed their own youth assault teams, which played a promotive role in the fulfillment of the production tasks of the whole works.

Second, drawing a line of demarcation between learning of production technology for the revolution and "technology in command."

With regard to this problem, we teach all to draw a clear line of demarcation separating the learning of technology for the revolution, resolute putting of politics in command of technology, and following of the red and expert road from the learning of technology for personal fame and gain and following of the white and expert road advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They are taught to realize that the object of our learning

technology is to serve the politics of the proletariat and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, whereas that of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is to divorce technology from proletarian politics, serve the bourgeoisie, and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Following the improvement of understanding, all CYL branches have formed spare-time technological training classes for young people, who regularly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Always strive to seek improvement in technology" and "The Chinese people have high aspirations and abilities, and will surely catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level." They criticize the tendency to despise and discriminate against technical work as well as the tendency to bury oneself in technical research for the sake of personal fame and gain. Meanwhile, they are given systematic lectures in machine tool concepts and taught such basic technical knowledge as machine tool maintenance, so as to raise their technical level.

Third, drawing a line of demarcation between the launching of revolutionary theatrical recreational activities and "recreation above all."

Whether it is "recreation above all" or not depends on the content of the recreational activities and on the time such activities are launched. To organize revolutionary theatrical performances and sports activities during spare time and in accordance with the special character of the young people is an important measure for winning over the young people from the bourgeoisie and promoting their healthy growth. It is definitely not "recreation above all" and is essentially different from the "recreational groups" advocated in Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for CYL building.

Accordingly, we help the CYL branches to understand the launching of recreational activities on the high plane of paying strict attention to the class struggle in the realm of ideology. All the workshops are actively organizing CYL members and other youths for reading of revolutionary literary books and periodicals, staging revolutionary theatrical items, and singing the "Internationale," "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," and excerpts from revolutionary model operas. They also launch broadcast callisthenics, ball games, exercises with chest expanders, and such physical culture activities to promote the healthy growth of young people.

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PROLETARIAN LITERATURE AND ART

Singing the Praise of the Bright Prospect of Revolution Is the Duty of Proletarian Literature and Art

by

The Criticism Group of the Chinese Language Department of Liaoning University

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Proletarian revolutionary literature and art represents a powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and trouncing and annihilating the enemy. It calls on revolutionary literary and art workers to uphold firmly the proletarian standpoint and ebulliently sing the praise of the people, the proletariat, the proletarian dictatorship, the revolutionary struggle and the heroic figures in revolutionary struggle, and ruthlessly expose the hideous features of all exploiting classes and their plot to restore capitalism. As it was solemnly pointed out 30 years ago in the brilliant work by the great leader Chairman Mao, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" (hereinafter referred to as the "Talks"), "All dark forces harmful to the masses of people must be exposed and all revolutionary struggles among the masses of people must be praised--this is the fundamental task for revolutionary writers and artists."

But swindlers of the kind of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang have all along spearheaded a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art. As early as July, 1941, renegade and enemy agent Chou Yang splashed on the Yenan "Liberation Daily" his poisonous weed article "A Random Talk on Literature and Life" (hereinafter referred to as "Random Talk" for short). This was a black program for carrying out counter-revolutionary sabotage activities through systematically advocating "literature of exposure." In the "Random Talk," Chou Yang cast himself in the role of an "authoritative theoretician" and put other writers under a spell. In the brightly lit liberated area, he might as well be "seeking dark spots on the sun." He kept a "cold" "distance" from the heroic workers, peasants and soldiers and yet sang the praise of the "trivia" of the "common people." He opposed the dialectics of revolutionary literature and art reflecting life and yet transcending life. Instead, he advocated bourgeois "realism." During the trying period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, or in 1941 when the Kuomintang was cracking down hard on the Communists and the people, Chou Yang's " Random Talk" served Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionary clique and encouraged public opinion in an anti-Party wave of "exposing the dark side" whipped up by Ting Ling, Wang Shih-wei and others in the spring of 1942.

At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art in May, 1942, a string of anti-Party slanders from counter-revolutionary double-faced Chou Yang and his ilk received a solemn criticism. In the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on

Literature and Art," Chairman Mao made an overall incisive summation of the struggle between two classes and two lines on the literary and art front. In the "Talks," Chairman Mao provided a thorough solution of the fundamental problem of who should be served by proletarian revolutionary literature and art, and thoroughly cleared up a fog of doubt and mystery left by Chou Yang and his kind.

Today, thirty years later, we take the "Talks" as a weapon in criticizing Chou Yang's black line represented by so-called "exposure literature" based on the "Random Talk" as a starting point. This will enable us to raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, increase our understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and make a contribution to enriching and developing proletarian revolutionary literature and art.

(1)

Yenan in the forties was a revolutionary base of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and a center of revolutionary leadership for the whole of China. This was "an era of the broad masses of people in power unprecedented in the several thousand years of history of China." The revolutionary base and the Kuomintang-ruled area marked with basically different surroundings pointed to two fundamentally different historical eras. The liberated area was a brilliant new society while the Kuomintang-ruled area was still dark and gloomy old China. In the face of this new world and the new surroundings, what should be the attitude assumed by the literary and art workers in the liberated area? Should an effort be made in singing the praise of the bright prospect of revolution or in seeking "dark spots on the sun"? This is a problem of which side we stand on politically and which class whose political line we serve.

Chou Yang and his ilk were hidden traitors who had wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks. They hated in their hearts the Communist Party, the liberated area and the sacred national revolutionary war and hated the liberation of the worker-peasant laboring people and the idea that they were masters of the house. In their eyes, light and darkness were reversed. The Chinese people took the revolutionary base as a world of infinite brightness. But to Chou Yang and company it was "a corner gloomy and wet all the year round" with "many" "defects" that "hurt the eye." They incited writers to "grapple with life." Therefore, "seeking the dark spots on the sun" became the central slogan for Chou and his kind in pushing the "literature of exposure" and carrying out counter-revolutionary disruptive activities.

With the exploitation and oppression of the reactionary ruling class eliminated, the new society with the proletariat and the laboring people in power had become a bright world. As proletarian revolutionary writers and artists, we must fervently sing the praise of this bright historical era and make the people unite and move ahead "and fight with the same will in getting rid of backward stuff and promoting revolutionary stuff,

and, it is by no means the reverse." The real objects of exposure "can only be the aggressors, exploiters and oppressors and their evil influences left behind among the people, and not the broad masses of people."

Though from the thirties the "four villains" including Chou Yang and their clique worked under the cloak of "satire" and "exposure" yet they had never really exposed any reactionary group. On the contrary, they always shamelessly sang the praise of traitors, quislings, renegades, their henchmen, anti-Party elements, individualism, and so on in a vigorous effort to tarnish the people's revolution and incite public opinion for the consolidation of the dark rule of big landlords, big capitalists and imperialism and their ruthless oppression. Typical of such stuff were Hsia Yen's "Sai-chin-hua," Wang Shih-wei's "The Wild Lily" and Ting Ling's "In the Hospital."

To counter the reactionary essence of the "literature of exposure" supposedly "exposing darkness" but actually singing the praise of the dark forces harmful to the people, Chairman Mao precisely pointed out in the "Talks," "Those works singing the praise of the bright prospect of the bourgeoisie are not necessarily great, those portraying the darkness of the bourgeoisie are not necessarily insignificant, those singing the praise of the brightness of the proletariat are not necessarily less great and those portraying the so-called 'darkness' of the proletariat are bound to be insignificant. Is this not a historical fact in literature and art?" What an incisive criticism of the "literature of exposure" advocated by Chou Yang and his ilk!

The plot of Chou Yang and his ilk to seek "dark spots on the sun" was in essence one aimed at the overthrow of Communist leadership and the proletarian revolutionary regime. What they were bent on destroying was the brightness of the proletarian revolution. To this end, Chou Yang in his "Random Talk" slanderously linked the brightness of the proletarian revolution with "dazzling colors tinged with imagination" and arbitrarily called for an "erasure." The fundamental principles which must be doggedly upheld for the proletarian revolution were tainted as "darkness" and denounced as "old stuff" to be "got rid of." Chou Yang also called on writers to see the "dullness" and feel the "boredom" and so on in a life of revolutionary battle to attain the so-called "ultimate realm" in their works and "live life" "to the hilt."

Thus, "famed writers" of various shades toeing Chou Yang's black line in literature and art blatantly and openly created counter-revolutionary public opinion. Thrown on the literary scene were Ting Ling's "Impressions of the March 8 Festival," Wang Shih-wei's "The Wild Lily," Lo Feng's "Still the Era of Satirical Essays," etc., like a flight of crows flying abreast with their black wings flapping in unison in a vain attempt to block the bright and clear skies over the liberated area.

Like glorious morning sunshine lighting up the whole sky, Chairman Mao's "Talks" once published illuminated the road of the revolutionary people on their march and dealt a crushing blow to the plot of Chou Yang and his kind to seek "dark spots on the sun." The outcome of the battle

was not their "rubbing off" the "dazzling colors" of the revolution but the revolutionary people's stripping off the painted veil of "literature of exposure" with its counter-revolutionary nature fully exposed in the glare of broad daylight.

(2)

To counter the various fallacies of Chou Yang and his kind opposing the need of praising workers, peasants and soldiers in proletarian revolutionary literature and art, Chairman Mao in his "Talks" precisely pointed out that in their relations with the new masses, proletarian writers and artists must "unite with the new masses" and "keep in close contact with the worker-peasant-soldier masses, participate in their practical struggle, live their life and educate them" and "really serve the revolutionary worker-peasant-soldier masses." This is a fundamental problem underlying revolutionary literature and art.

For several decades before and after the release of the "Talks," Chou Yang and his ilk all along advocated a counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art line. In the "Random Talk," Chou Yang vehemently drummed up the aim of exposing the "trivia," etc., of so-called "common people" written by the people, and opposed the need of the praising of workers, peasants and soldiers by proletarian literature and art. After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic the "four villains" including Chou Yang following the orientation for "all-people literature" continuously pushed their wicked line through various tactics.

In thirty years of struggle we saw that from writing more about the "trivia" of "common people" advocated in the "Random Talk," Chou Yang and his kind developed the idea of writing on "middle characters" "packed with force only for the common and ordinary things involved" in the sixties.

Chou Yang and his kind obstinately hung onto "middle characters" opposing the writing of "anything particular" and frantically called for those figures "somewhere in between" as the main objects of literature and art. This was because they assumed a detached attitude and even a hateful and resentful attitude toward the revolutionary cause of the people and toward the militant life and victory of workers, peasants and soldiers. Just as it was pointed out in the "Talks," they were "unwilling to sing the praise of the merits and virtues of the revolutionary people and to bolster the revolutionary people's fighting courage and confidence for victory." Their minds dominated by extreme self-interest, Chou Yang and his ilk basically could neither see nor believe that under Party leadership, the revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers in practical struggle had fostered a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and a courageous selfless fighting spirit. Always true to their ugly and petty character and their greed for personal gain, they worked at distorting and disfiguring the heroic image of the revolutionary people. Their "works" of course could only be poisonous weeds for "exposing" and disfiguring the people.

In the thirty years of struggle, we further saw that from "looking at life with a certain detachment" from workers, peasants and soldiers as preached in the "Random Talk", Chou Yang and his kind maliciously developed the idea of necessarily writing on "the rich inner life" concerning the "shortcomings" and "mistakes" of the heroic figures in the sixties.

Toeing the Marxist literary and art line, revolutionary writers and artists should "wholeheartedly go amidst the worker-peasant-soldier masses on a permanent and unconditional basis" and get deeply involved in the militant life of workers, peasants and soldiers and step over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Only in this way can we really turn out proletarian literary pieces and works of art. In the society with the proletariat in power where such objective conditions abound, revolutionary writers and artists are completely free to go among the masses.

Yet Chou Yang and his ilk stopped at nothing in bewitching writers with such lines as facing life with "neither crying nor smiling," "the richer the life the greater the ability to view life with a certain detachment," etc. All these boiled down to discouragement of our integration with workers, peasants and soldiers as one. This is entirely an anti-people bourgeois artistic viewpoint wrecking integration between literary and art workers with workers, peasants and soldiers. Such a reactionary literary and artistic idea was again blatantly given a boost by Chou Yang and his kind after liberation. In 1960, they openly called for writing on the "shortcomings" and "mistakes" of heroic figures, claiming that by only so doing could we "simplify what is in the heart of a character."

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao clearly pointed out, "Should we not sing the praise of the people as makers of the world history of mankind? Should we not sing the praise of the proletariat, the Communist Party, new democracy, and socialism?

Today the whole truth has come out. Other than anti-Party, anti-revolution and anti-people remarks what more good words really beneficial to the people, what more good deeds really helpful to the people can be expected from Chou Yang and other swindlers desperately clinging to the idealist historical concept of genius and exhausting their every thought and every ounce of energy every day for a way to lord it over the worker-peasant laboring people for all generations? They are bound to create trouble and yet are doomed to fail and to perish. This is unchanging logic applicable to all counter-revolutionaries.

In the thirty years of struggle, we further saw that from opposition in the "Random Talk" to the limitations of the "problem of what to write," Chou Yang and his kind developed the idea of "opening wide the avenues to writing."

In the forties, Chou Yang vigorously attacked the Party's call on writers and artists to write on "anti-war subjects" about the army and people in the border area, claiming this "imposed limitations on writing" and he rather demanded "freedom of writing." For several decades,

Chou Yang and his ilk all along called for the so-called "opening wide the avenues to writing" and "freedom of writing" or for freedom from the proletarian to sing the praises of the bourgeoisie and expose and disfigure workers, peasants and soldiers. In "opening wide" such "avenues to writing," they would inevitably "portray the revolutionary masses as mobsters and themselves as something sacred."

Ting Ling's "In the Hospital" is a living specimen for the distortion of history in "opening wide" such counter-revolutionary "avenues to writing." In this poisonous-weed novel, all the worker-peasant cadres and working personnel in the hopsital were disfigured and cast in detestable, contemptible and pitiable roles. The superintendent of the hospital who was a peasant was "illiterate" and did not know how to be "respectful" and "polite" to others. He handled a cadre's letter of introduction with the same air he handled a "receipt for grass fodder." "The political instructor is only a cowherd. He has grown up in the army, how much can he know?" The other working personnel were portrayed as either bizarre or arrogant or "common and drab," either obsessed with self-pity or "indolent and filthy." "They are all impossible. To find replacements? Where can we look for them? Let me tell you that those above are all cut from the same cloth."

In this way, the brilliant achievements of the proletarian leadership and the great merits and virtues of the worker-peasant-soldier masses were crossed out with a stroke of the pen. In their eyes, the only proper way was to hand things over to the reactionary bourgeoisie represented by extremely mad individualist Lu P'ing.

After national liberation, Chou Yang and his ilk continuously tried every way to call vociferously for "opening wide" such "avenues to writing." They had never deviated from such a capitalist signpost. In reverse order, Chou Yang's reactionary viewpoint tells us that proletarian literature and art must be doggedly guided by the orientation for serving workers, peasants and soldiers and be unswervingly created for the purpose of singing the praise of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

(3)

Proletarian literary and art works not only reflect life but, more important, provide an effective boost to the progress and development of the revolution through portrayal and assessment of life. This means uniting and educating people and trouncing and annihilating the enemy through such a weapon as literature and art with its own special character. Therefore, reflection of life through literature and art must be reflection subjectively prompted, based on life and yet above life.

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao made a profound conclusion for our benefit about the leap in quality from the beauty of real life to artistic beauty, and gave an overall presentation of the fundamental principles about revolutionary literature and art reflecting life and yet transcending life, especially where the laws of art are concerned, after fully affirming the fundamental significance of basing revolutionary literature and art on

people's life. It was clearly pointed out, "Though both kinds of life are beautiful yet the kind reflected in literary and art works may and should be made more exalted, more intensive, more concentrated, more typical and more ideal and thus more universal in nature, compared with ordinary practical life." The basic point is to pool together daily phenomena in class struggle and "set a pattern for the contradictions involved and the struggle in the form of a literary piece or a work of art capable of awakening and arousing the masses of people and pushing the masses of people toward unity and struggle and the realization of the transformation of their own surroundings."

This is a fundamental principle of reflection of life through proletarian literature and art with Marxist-Leninist thinking as a guide. Where world outlook is concerned, this principle calls for adherence to dialectical materialism and opposition to idealism and metaphysics. Where methods of creation are concerned, it lays a theoretical foundationfor integration of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, and provides an effective criticism of bourgeois "realism against the brightness of revolution advocated by Chou Yang and his ilk.

Chou Yang once shamelessly styled himself as a "faithful advocate" of bourgeois criticism of realism, and, in a background with the spearhead directed against the proletarian revolution, advocated a series of fallacies. In the "Random Talk," Chou Yang harped on the same old tune, and, running against the currents of revolutionary history, gave great publicity to so-called "realism." Such theory of his is entirely a theoretical pillar supporting the counter-revolutionary "literature of exposure."

First, the so-called theory of life being "above" art, in which sole attention was paid to "reflection" of life and no attention to the promotion of changes. It held that "in relations between literature and life," it was always a case of the "latter" "transcending the former."

On the relations between art and life, Marxist materialistic dialectics, while underlying the great significance of basing art on life, stresses that any source material can never in itself replace the role of revolutionary art. This is because the people combine revolutionary fighting with a demand for artistic reflection and for a typical portrayal of the natural phenomena of life that is more intensive, more ideal, and more essential representation of the real life of struggle. Literary and art works of this kind can wake up and arouse the people and push the people toward further unity and struggle and the better accomplishment of revolutionary tasks.

To counter the plot of Chou Yang and his kind to negate the great stimulative role of revolutionary literary and art, Chairman Mao in the "Talks" fully affirmed the great role of revolutionary literature and art as more exalted than real life, more capable of stimulating and changing life." Chou Yang touched on "life" without mentioning the importance of life as source material for art. He also touched on "reflection" without mentioning the importance of reflection of revolutionary life. He was motivated

by nothing but the aim to diminish and eliminate the great active role of revolutionary literature and art. This would pave the way for the presentation of the "literature of exposure" and for turning literature and art into a wicked tool for breaking the fighting will of the revolutionary people.

Second, the so-called idea of "taking a square look at life" with publicity given to the line that "literature is the most honest thing" requiring a "concrete" portrayal "faithful" to "trivia."

It was this bourgeois idea of "faithfulness" that had for many years been taken by Chou Yang and his ilk as a support for the principle calling for opposing a typical summation of the life of revolutionary struggle by literature and art and freely distorting revolutionary reality, and as a basis of frantic opposition to politics coming first in proletarian revolutionary literature and art. The core of their such anti-Marxist theory lies in the so-called idea of "taking a square look at life" and "being faithful to life."

Chou Yang and his ilk were all worms in the revolutionary ranks. They basically dared not face the torrents of the people's revolutionary history or take a square look at the tremendous strength of the revolutionary class in changing heaven and earth. It naturally follows that they lacked the willingness and the courage to sing the praise of the great achievements of the revolutionary people. They were fearful and hateful of the triumphant fight waged by the proletariat and its vanguard, and vainly wished its disappearance and elimination. Though verbally claiming "literature is the most honest thing," they set their hands to writing the most dishonest literature. True to their reactionary class character, they flatly denied the proletarian revolutionary cause and maliciously distorted the excellent revolutionary situation. In the past thirty years, such "old tactics" of theirs had been "repeated" for an untold number of times.

Swindlers the likes of Chou Yang were a decadent and degenerate reactionary group. They basically could not recognize the laws of life. Nor could they grasp the essence of things. So, in the actual handling of the relations between art and reality, they basically could not correctly reflect the essence and the mainstream of reality. In the choice of methods, they naturally resorted to bourgeois "realism" and gave a naturalist distorted portrayal of revolutionary life. For this very reason, on discovering so-called "dark spots" in the infinite brightness of reality, they attacked the first thing they saw oblivious of anything else and seized on it as an "authoritative basis" for the theory that the sun was made up of dark spots and shamelessly distorted the reality of the brilliant proletarian revolution. Thus it may be seen that the so-called "concrete "faithful" portrayal of "trivia" advocated by them was only a counter-revolutionary tactic for accomplishing the end of political disruption.

Third, the so-called idea of "getting the whole picture of life" inducing writers to "grapple with life" and "expose" life "in the raw" from the standpoint of a so-called "witness."

For several decades, Chou Yang all along claimed that writers must "trust their own eyes and use them to look around" and write "what is seen." How could people not look at things with something other than their own eyes? The problem obviously does not lie here. Chou Yang was prompted by the motive to oppose revolutionary writers and artists relying on the Marxist binoculars and microscope as a weapon for understanding things, oppose "applying the dialectical-materialism and historical-materialism viewpoint in observing the world, observing society and observing literature and art," and oppose subjecting the phenomenon of portrayal to "a transformation and manufacturing process of separating the rough from the smooth, the false from the true, step by step, inside and out."

Without a process of leap in such awareness and by relying solely on perceptual, fragmentary and broken impressions, we cannot basically reflect the essence of things. Besides, the kind of eyes trusted by Chou Yang and his kind came with the tinted glasses of the bourgeoisie. Among the proletariat, they basically could not truthfully reproduce a typical character in typical circumstances. Therefore, their so-called "realism" shares not the least thing in common with realism affirmed by Marx and Engels as something shaking the optimism of the bourgeois world, and has declined to a naturalist counter-revolutionary artistic viewpoint. It is bourgeois "realism" specially made to order to diminish the brilliance of the proletarian revolution. Revolutionary literati and artists following the principle of artistic creation based on the creative method of integrating revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism must thoroughly draw a clear line of distinction concerning the counter-revolutionary "exposure literature" advocated by Chou Yang and subject to it ruthless criticism.

Things exist on a comparative basis and develop in comparative struggle.

Chou Yang's "Random Talk" is a program for counter-revolutionary "literature of exposure." It blasts the brilliance of revolution, distorts worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures and advocates bourgeois "idealism" to fashion an anti-Party, anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary black line in literature and art. For thirty years, they kept changing tactics and assuming various diguises in a vigorous effort to interfere with and oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and disrupt the development of the proletarian revolutionary literary and art cause. Their efforts became an important component of the criminal activities of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers aimed at overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism.

In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" Chairman Mao made a thorough criticism of Chou Yang and his kind's literary and art black line and its theoretical basis with the unparalleled sharp edge of Marxism-Leninism. For three decades, the "Talks" stayed all along a sailing beacon light for many struggles of the proletariat in smashing the literary and art black line of Chou Yang and his kind. It is a powerful ideological weapon

for preventing a capitalist comeback and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. After spelling out incisively the fundamental tasks of proletarian literature and art, the "Talks" pointed out that to sing the praise of the brightness of revolution, project the worker-peasant-soldier image and propel the wheels of history forms the core of the proletarian literary and art line. This represents a great development for Marxist-Leninist literary and art theories.

At a time when the 30th anniversary of the "Talks" is being observed, the criticism of Chou Yang's "Random Talk" helped us toward a full understanding of the significant class-struggle and line-struggle background behind the "Talks" and its epoch-making great significance, and a further understanding of what marks the evolution of swindlers like Chou Yang new-in-form-but-unchanged-in-substance tactics of showing their hatred for the revolutionary people and distorting revolutionary reality. Thus, we can more effectively criticize Chou Yang and his ilk and thoroughly eliminate their remaining pernicious influence, and fight bravely for singing the praises of the brightness of socialism and stimulating continuous development of socialist revolution.

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AGRO-TECHNICIANS

More Agro-Technicians in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

a county research institute of agricultural science in central china has trained more than 7,000 agro-technicians in the last few years. the widespread research in the grassroots units has promoted production.

research workers from the institute in hengshan county, hunan province, have gone to the countryside to sum up and spread advanced experience in scientific farming. they hold training classes for agro-technicians at the basic level to help them link their practice with scientific knowledge. this is a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution which smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of doing research behind closed doors.

formerly rice seedlings would rot on some plots from which water was drained off immediately after a cold wave. the institute talked this over with the peasants and suggested some remedies. these included protecting the seedlings by keeping them under shallow water for some time, laying a seed bed in an improvised green house or on dry land. last year rice seedling cultivation was successful in spite of a long cold spell.

the institute's staff workers help communes and brigades conduct scientific research and solve practical problems. they have joined peasant technicians of 21 production teams in conducting 23 scientific projects and bred and popularized over 460 improved strains of seed.

shihku people's commune used to have low yields, with grain output between 2.25 and three tons per hectare. institute staff workers went to a production team of the commune and worked there. with the peasant technicians they carefully studied the farming conditions and crop growth. they found that the land was stony and the root system scanty and blackish. they improved the soil by planting green manure crops, applying adequate amounts of animal manure, treating the soil with sand and lime, and adopting deep ploughing and other methods of intensive farming. this enabled the team to raise its grain yield year by year. grain output now tops 10.5 tons per hectare. this advanced experience was popularized. mass efforts were made throughout the commune to improve the soil. the commune reaped 6.75 tons of grain per hectare last year.

one-third of the farmland in the county lies in a cold area 1,300 metres above sea. grain output used to be very low. peasant technicians and other members of a production team began to transplant seedlings with soil at the root so as to advance their renewed growth, applied ample organic fertilizer to raise the soil temperature and took other measures. as a result, the team's per-hectare grain yield five years running topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. staff workers of the institute went to the team and summed up its experience. they and the local people carried

out repeated experiments and developed an early-maturing, high-yield and short-stalked strain, which is adapted to diverse conditions and does not easily lodge. this new strain was grown on most of the high cold land last year with good results. ninety per cent of the county's production teams exceeded the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

POSTAL SERVICE

Northwest China Makes Progress in Postal Service

(NCNA-English Sining, May 5, 1972)

northwest china's mountainous chinghai province now has mail routes that cover 16 times the distance as at the time of liberation and more post offices have been set up.

this expansion facilitates the province's socialist revolution and construction, in addition to correspondence among its multi-national people. only the provincial capital of sining and a few county towns had post offices before liberation. the vast rural and pastoral areas had no access to any postal service. chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party paid attention to this matter after liberation and as industry and agriculture grew, the postal service was steadily expanded.

since the cultural revolution, the growth has been by leaps and bounds. the postal department of the province last year improved the mail routes in the rural and pastoral areas and shortened delivery time between sining and some counties and chous. minority postmen deliver mail to the most remote villages and also collect newspaper subscriptions, remittances and parcels direct from people's homes. the province's circulation of newspapers and journals jumped 37 per cent in the first quarter of 1972, compared with the same period of last year.

RETIREMENT OF WORKERS

Retired Workers in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 5, 1972)

In many parks and at shaded roadsides in Shanghai every morning, old people do traditional Chinese boxing and setting-up exercises. Many of them are retired workers of this biggest industrial city of China.

Nearly ten thousand Shanghai workers retire each year. They receive a monthly pension from the factories where they worked and continue to enjoy free medical treatment and other benefits. They are respected and keep doing their part to help build socialism.

Chang Chin-pao, a woman worker retired from the No. One Shanghai cotton mill, receives over 50 yuan per month, and her husband, also a retired worker, gets more than 60 yuan per month. After meeting their expenses, they deposit about 40 yuan in the bank every month. Two of their sons and a daughter are workers and another son is in the Chinese People's Liberation Army; our grandchildren are in middle or primary school. The whole family live in a housing estate. But they were very poor before Liberation. The 8-member family depended on Chang Chin-pao's father who worked for a landlord as a hired labourer. They never had enough to eat or wear. One of her brothers died of illness because the family had no money for medical treatment; two sisters died of starvation. Chang Chin-pao worked as a child labourer. She was brutally exploited and oppressed, and was fired several times.

Chang Chin-pao says: "If it were not for the wise leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao and the victory of the revolution I would not have become what I am today."

Chang Chin-pao takes an active part in political activities, and she is now secretary of a neighbourhood party branch.

Many retired workers are like Chang Chin-pao. They used to say: "Although we are retired, we are not in retirement politically and ideologically." Over 240 retired workers have been elected members or standing committee members of the revolutionary committees of tte city's more than 100 neighbourhoods. They bring the good ideology and working style of the working class to the neighbourhoods and play an active part in all work.

Veteran worker and Communist Party member Li Tung-hsing has been active in political and ideological work in his neighbourhood since he retired in 1963. He has made efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and has read all four volumes of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and many other important works such as "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "The State and Revolution". He said: "I lived through several periods of reactionary rule, and my family remained poor before Liberation. The Communist Party and Chairman Mao emancipated us workers politically, economically and

culturally. i'll contribute to socialist construction as long as i live." during the cultural revolution, he was elected member of the revolutionary committee of yangpu district where he lives, and was elected a delegate to the party's ninth national congress in 1969 and saw the great leader chairman mao.

many retired workers have become technical instructors in small neighbourhood factories started by housewives.

some housewives in the luwan district started a machine shop in 1964 and processed simple machine accessories. they had difficulties when the leadership asked them to process a kind of accessory of high-grade finish. retired worker chang shan-fa came to their help and with them found a way to do the job.

with profound class feelings the retired workers relate their experiences to the workers and help the neighbourhood factories solve technical problems. they have enthusiastically helped the factories train their own technicians.

many retired workers are invited to give lectures in nearby schools and help them carry out revolution in education. some tutor the youngsters and take an active part in educating the younger generation. retired workers say: "the youngsters will shoulder heavy tasks in socialist revolution and socialist construction in twenty or thirty years. we must fulfil our duty to educate them well."

more than 500 retired workers in the pansungyuan neighbourhood of the nanshih district were invited to become instructors in extra-curricula activity groups organized by primary and middle school students.

seeing a few students who did not study hard, a retired worker had heart-to-heart chats with them. using his bitter experience as an example, he told the youngsters how the working people suffered in the old society from illiteracy. he encouraged them to study hard for the revolution. with his help, the youngsters made great progress in study.

SILKS

East China Silk Mill Adds to Traditional Tapestries

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 5, 1972)

workers of a famous silk tapestry mill in hangchow are carrying forward the technique of traditional landscape and figure silk tapestry and introducing new designs. the mill has added over 100 varieties in the past three years, equivalent to the total increase for the ten years preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the workers achieved this in the light of chairman mao's teaching "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new".

this tungfanghung silk tapestry mill by the world-famous west lake has grown from a small undertaking established in 1922, the first mill in china to weave silk tapestries.

in new china the communist party and government paid attention to the mill and expanded its production and exports. the party and chairman mao in 1958 laid down the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" for the whole nation. this encouraged the mill workers to make bold technical innovations. now silk tapestries are woven both in black and white and in seven colours by power-looms instead of hand-operated ones. a technical innovations group of workers, technicians and leading cadres, formed a few years ago, has designed and made an eight-bobbin loom which weaves reversible panels. the loom can handle 15 colours in a limited space and is 13 times as efficient as a hand-operated loom. the mill has two such looms.

the mill has adopted 16 major technical innovations in the past few years and invented 114 tapestry looms that are efficient and easy to use. it has 20 times as many looms and 40 times as many workers as in the early post-liberation period. output has increased one-hundred-fold.

china's silk tapestry dates back 1,300 years. the chinese working people at that time did weaving with a raised design. interwoven wefts in a great variety of colours made beautiful patterns. the mill creatively applies the traditional technique of silk tapestry and combines landscape and decorative effects in an organic whole. it uses ever-changing patterns to create diverse landscapes. in composition and colouring, the pictures recreate the fine styles and strokes of famous ancient painters and assimilate the special features of rich, bright colours of western painting. this has raised the technique of the tapestries to a new level.

a designing group composed of workers, cadres and technicians formed during the cultural revolution has created many art tapestries which combine revolutionary political content and artistry.

the reproduction of the oil-painting "chairman mao goes to anyuan" is a giant scroll of 1.54 metres by 2.2, woven in rich colours. the pattern was drawn on more than 150 pieces of graph paper by a young designer called ni kuo-hua. with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, he first gathered background information about chairman mao's going to anyuan. he made the drawing identical with the original and vividly and effectively presents chairman mao's brilliant image. the work was finished in a little over a month, thanks to joint efforts by the designers and other artists.

silk-woven pictures presenting places of historical interest and beautiful landscapes are traditional, accounting for a considerable part of the mill's products. the reproduction of "ping hu chiu yueh" (pavilion of the calm lake and autumn moon) before liberation was woven in black and white, with a lonely pavilion on the still lake, which gave a lifeless picture. now the reproduction is woven in colours with the pavilion garden reflected in the shimmering water and willows swaying in a light breeze. it is brighter than water-colours and truer to life than embroidery. it is in the graceful style of china's ancient landscape pictures and has clear lines and harmonious colours, colours as bright and rich as western paintings.

new creations and reproductions are being constantly added as china's socialist revolution and construction grow and the landscape changes day by day. "the yangtze river bridge at nanking" is one of the silk-woven landscapes that present the achievements in socialist construction. the picture shows the imposing flag-decked bridge standing out in bold relief against remote city buildings in clouds and mists, with buses and trucks driving on the bridge and ships sailing under it.

LIGHTING

China Makes Progress in Electrical Light Sources

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

china is now producing a wide range of new electric lamps for industrial and agricultural production, photography and stage lighting, as well as home lighting.

electric bulb workers in many parts of the country have achieved success in their research into lengthening the life span of the ordinary tungsten filament bulb. a new type now being supplied to the market has a life span of 3,000 to 5,000 hours as against the ordinary one which lasts 1,000 hours. the new bulb has an improved filament structure and is made by a new process which slows down the speed of evaporation of the tungsten filament.

a number of electric bulb factories are producing new varieties of fluorescent lamps for home lighting. a small eight-watt fluorescent tube produced in shanghai is brighter than a 25-watt tungsten bulb but consumes much less electricity.

development of the country's chemical industry has called for new electrical light sources to facilitate chemical synthesis. among these is the 50,000-watt thallium high-pressure mercury lamp, a new product made after one year's joint research by electric bulb factories in peking, shanghai and shenyang. another new product, the black light lamp, with an ultra-violet light bordering on visible light, is capable of luring hundreds of species of insects and is used in agriculture to fight pests.

a bromine lamp has been successfully trial-produced for film studios. ranging from a dozen watts to dozens of kilowatts, it is among the new types of incandescent lamps china has developed. this lamp is used in shooting films, television and stage lighting. major chinese cities have also successfully trial-manufactured new types of spot-light lamps and a dozen others for stage lighting.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 27, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, arrived here by plane today.

the delegation will attend the 7th congress of the albanian trade unions and may day celebrations and pay a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the central council of albanian trade unions.

members of the delegation are: wu kuei-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee; and tung ming-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and secretary of the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were: rita marko, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the central council of the albanian trade unions; tonin jakova, member of the a.p.l. central committee and general secretary of the a.t.u. central council; piro kondi, member of the a.p.l. central committee; jorgjia pecini, member of the a.p.l. central committee and secretary of the a.t.u. central council; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs of albania; sotir kamberi and idriz dhrami, secretaries of the a.t.u. central council; qimo kocani and eftimi lito, members of the presidium of the a.t.u. central council; nesip ibrahimi, chairman of the council of the trade unions of the tirana district; and hundreds of representatives of the socialist labour heroes and working people in the capital.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

on the building of the tirana airport were huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, great leader of the chinese people, together with streamers reading: "long live albanian-chinese militant friendship exclamation" and "long live proletarian internationalism exclamation"

as the delegation alighted from the plane, rita marko and other albanian comrades stepped forward to warmly welcome the chinese comrades-in-arms. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the delegation. the welcoming masses enthusiastically applauded and cheered: "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation", "friendship is guarantee exclamation" and other slogans.

Chinese Youth Football Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 27, 1972)

the chinese youth football delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to albania. the delegation leader is hou chieh, leading member of the peking physical culture institute, and its deputy leader is hsing kuei-fu, responsible member of the national football team.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian commission of physical culture and sports, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council and chairman of the tirana district association of physical culture and sports, representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and others.

han po, first secretary, and other officials, of the chinese embassy here were present.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 4, 1972)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, at noon today received all members of the chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers.

present on the occasion were hysni kapo and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau and secretaries of the a.p.l. central committee, rita marko, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions, behar shtylla, member of the a.p.l. central committee, jorgji pecini, member of the a.p.l. central committee and secretary of the a.t.u. central council, and eftimi tito, member of the presidium of the a.t.u. central council.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

at the end of the reception, comrade enver hoxha had a picture taken together with the chinese comrades.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chief Editor of Austria Presse Agentur Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

otto schoenherr, chief editor of austria presse agentur, arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of hsinhua news agency.

he was welcomed at the airport by teng kang, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned hsieh li-fu and li chin-hua.

present were hans thalberg, austrian ambassador to china, and emil raikich, commercial counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Naval Vessel "Esmeralda" Leaves Shanghai after Visiting China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 28, 1972)

training ship "esmeralda" of the navy of the republic of chile left here this morning after a friendly visit to china.

the chilean friends were given a warm send-off at shanghai port by wang hung-wen and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissars of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy; chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison; leading members of departments concerned under the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai; and p.l.a. men, militiamen, red guards and several thousand people from all walks of life.

wang hung-wen, liu yao-tsung, wang hsueh-ching, chen shih-fa and others warmly shook hands with and bade farewell to captain raul lopez silva and other officers and men of the training ship, and asked them to convey to the chilean people and army the best regards of the shanghai people and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, and wished them fair wind.

"esmeralda" hoisted the national flag of china and signal flags and pennants on leaving shanghai port. captain lopez and the officers and men stayed on deck and waved farewell to the shanghai people. the crowds on the bank waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted:

"long live the friendship between the people of china and chile exclamation" fully armed militiamen stood in salute and children danced merrily to express the profound feelings of the chinese people for the chilean people.

seeing the chilean officers and men off at the port were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife.

tien tso-cheng, a leading member of the east china sea fleet, went on board the chinese escort vessel "hengyang", which escorted "esmeralda" out to the sea.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Berlin for Home

(NCNA-English Berlin, Apr. 27, 1972)

chen chieh, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by kurt fenzke, head of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister of foreign economy, dietrich lemke, director of a department of the ministry of foreign economy, and others.

during his stay in the g.d.r., chen chieh was received by gerhard weiss, vice-chairman of the g.d.r. council of ministers, and visited a factory and an agricultural production cooperative.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Minister of Youth Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Apr. 27, 1972)

hamid al jubouri, iraqi minister of youth affairs, received the visiting chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung this morning.

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei was present.

minister al jubouri warmly welcomed the chinese team as envoy of the friendly chinese people. he pointed out that the iraqi and chinese people are standing on the same front against imperialism.

the chinese team had its last friendly match with the iraqi national table tennis team yesterday afternoon. it also played exhibition matches.

among the spectators were minister al jubouri, under-secretary of the iraqi ministry of youth affairs ismail mohammed, director of military sports of the defence ministry major general adel sulaiman and other iraqi officials. the chinese ambassador and a number of foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

the fine sportsmanship and superb skill of the players of the two countries drew wave upon wave of enthusiastic applause from those watching the matches.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Despicable Anti-China Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator under the title "despicable anti-china provocations". the article reads in full as follows:

of late, a handful of japanese right-wing fascists have repeatedly and unscrupulously made trouble in front of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and the office of the chinese correspondents in japan. they frenziedly shouted anti-china slogans, distributed anti-china leaflets, insulted china's national flag, viciously attacked the state leaders of china and even threatened murder, arson and bombing. they were rampant to the extreme. yet the japanese police authorities made no attempt to intervene, allowing this to go on. the chinese people are profoundly indignant at the reactionary sato government's connivance with and protection of the right-wingers in their anti-china provocations.

anti-china provocations by japanese right-wingers have occurred repeatedly since march this year. the chinese side has made representations more than once with the japanese quarters concerned. japanese prime minister sato has hypocritically declared at the diet that such provocations "will be vigorously prohibited", and foreign minister fukuda promised that "effective measures will be taken". however, the japanese government has kept turning a blind eye to the anti-china provocations of the right-wingers. far from taking any effective measures to check them, it has granted the right-wingers so-called "permits" in a deliberate effort to shield them in their evil-doing and to feed their reactionary arrogance. such double-dealing tactics of sato and company show that their alleged desire for improvement of japan-china relations is sheer lip-service to deceive people. in fact they are stubbornly pursuing a policy of hostility towards the chinese people.

everybody knows that the right-wing fascist organizations of japan have always been a hired instrument of the japanese reactionary ruling clique for reviving militarism and carrying out reactionary policies at home and abroad. the daily unbridled provocations of the right-wingers meet the needs of the sato government in stepping up the revival of japanese militarism and in plotting energetically an "independent taiwan". of late, the struggle for japan-china friendship has surged to an unprecedented high in japan. the broad masses of the japanese people, the opposition parties as well as far-sighted personages within the liberal democratic party strongly oppose the sato government's policy of hostility towards china and demand the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. sato, fukuda and other die-hards find themselves in unprecedented isolation and predicament. to hold back this irresistible trend, sato and company are obviously trying to use the despicable provocations of a handful of right-wingers to create anti-china opinion and drive a wedge in the friendly relations between the peoples of japan and china so as to continue their long discredited policy of hostility towards china. one cannot help suspecting the sato government of deliberately creating new grave incidents to achieve its goal of sabotaging the existing friendly contacts and trade relations between the peoples of the two countries.

but the ugly anti-china performance of a handful of japanese right-wingers can in no way help the reactionary sato government. to develop sino-japanese friendship is the general trend of popular feeling. no force on earth can destroy the traditional friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. in conniving with and protecting the right-wingers in their anti-china provocations, sato and company can only reveal their reactionary features more clearly as enemies of the chinese people, and will only arouse fiercer opposition from the japanese people.

the chinese people are closely following the development of the situation. the japanese authorities must take fundamental, effective measures to stop the anti-china provocations of the right-wingers, and guarantee against recurrence of similar incidents. otherwise, they must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

Sato Government Connives with Japanese Rightists in Anti-China Provocations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 4, 1972)

a handful of japanese right-wing fascists connived with and protected by the sato government have carried out eight anti-china provocations, each more frantic than the previous, in front of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and the office of the chinese correspondents in japan from march 11 to may 2. this fully reveals the reactionary features of the sato government which is deliberately sabotaging china-japan friendship and bent on being hostile to the chinese people.

After a provocation by a handful of right-wingers in front of the chinese liaison office in march, the chinese side made representations with the japanese quarters concerned about the incident. prime minister sato and foreign minister fukuda of japan declared that the anti-china activities of the right-wingers "will be vigorously prohibited" and that "effective measures will be taken". but in fact, the statements of sato and company were sheer deceitful talks. far from being "prohibited", the anti-china activities of the right-wingers have grown in intensity at their connivance.

the most serious of the eight anti-china provocations occurred on april 30, may 1 and may 2. on april 30, five members of the fascist "great japan patriotic party" in a propaganda car with a japanese military flag and loud speaker staged a provocation in front of the chinese liaison office. this took place under the aegis of the japanese police authorities. the fascists repeatedly broadcast pre-war military songs which the japanese militarists sang when they launched wars of aggression. they shouted reactionary slogans at the top of their voice against abrogating the "japan-chiang treaty". on may first, several fascists of the "great japan patriotic party" again frenziedly shouted anti-china slogans and distributed anti-china leaflets in front of the chinese liaison office. moreover, they tore up a self-made flag of the people's republic of china and attached the fragments to their car. on may second, 23 right-wingers in four sedans staged another provocation in front of the chinese liaison office. they got off their cars several times to the road on the left of the front door of the chinese liaison office, where they shouted through megaphones at the windows of the liaison office, clamouring that china's tiaoyu and other islands were "japanese territory."

what is particularly intolerable is that the handful of right-wing fascists have gone so far as to frenziedly and viciously attack the state leaders of china.

the japanese right-wing fascists have behaved so arrogantly because they were backed by the sato government. the japanese policemen on "guard duty" at the door and in the vicinity of the chinese liaison office have made it their business to cross-examine all guests to the liaison office and even the chinese correspondents in japan. but they looked on with folded arms and even shielded the anti-china activities of the handful of right-wing fascists. furthermore, the japanese police authorities have even issued "permits" to the right-wingers for their anti-china activities. members of the "great japan patriotic party" who made the provocation in front of the chinese liaison office on april 30 had "permits" from the "otsuka police station" of tokyo, allowing them to carry out reactionary "propaganda" in the vicinity of the liaison office. it was in such circumstances that the handful of right-wingers had become increasingly unbridled. they cried that they will "come daily" to make provocations and will "blow up" the chinese liaison office and murder its staff.

of late, sato and fukuda have been sticking to their hostile policy towards china and vigorously spreading the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". the anti-china activities of the japanese right-wing fascists echoed and reinforced the anti-china policy of the sato government and its manoeuvres to step up the revival of militarism.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

elie j. boustany, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of lebanon to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Lebanese Writer

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and had a friendly talk with lebanese writer samia r. toutoungi.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, including li chuan-chung and chu ping-yi.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean People's Army Unit Holds Meeting in Honor of Chinese Government Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 27, 1972)

unit 855 of the korean people's army held a meeting today warmly welcoming the chinese government military delegation.

present on the occasion were army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the k.p.a., lieutenant general choe chang hwan, commander of the navy of the k.p.a., and major general kim nyong bong, political commissar of the air force of the k.p.a.

present on invitation were all members of the chinese government military delegation with comrade chen hsi-lien as the leader and comrade hsiao ching-kuang as the deputy leader. chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

on the rostrum of the meeting hall were huge portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of korea and china. streamers in the hall were inscribed with "warm welcome to the visiting chinese government military delegation exclamation" and "friendly greetings to the chinese government military delegation visiting our country on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army exclamation" when the delegation members entered the hall in the company of the korean comrades, they were warmly greeted with a standing ovation.

lieutenant general o guk ryol and leader of the chinese delegation chen hsi-lien spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, lieutenant general o guk ryol first of all expressed warm welcome to the chinese government military delegation on behalf of the air force of the korean people's army. then he gave an account of the glorious course from victory to victory traversed by the korean people's revolutionary army which was founded by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

o guk ryol said, "korea and china are close neighbours with a river flowing between them. the korean and chinese peoples are reliable comrades-in-arms and brothers who have long shared weal and woe in fighting shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies, japanese and u.s. imperialism."

he said that the friendship and relations of cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples,

cemented in the flames of rigorous revolutionary struggles and tested by history, have been strengthened and developed in the last few years in the common struggles against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and their running dogs. he pointed out, "these friendly relations, founded and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the people of our country, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, are unbreakable. our people and the people's army are elated to have the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army as their reliable comrades-in-arms."

o guk ryol said, "now the chinese people, uniting closely around the communist party of china headed by their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have made new and tremendous achievements in the revolution, production, national defence build-up and all other fields under the militant slogan 'grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war'."

"today", he said, "on the basis of the achievements already made, the people of our country are struggling vigorously for the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of our fatherland at an early date by actively carrying out the programmatic mission put forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea."

o guk ryol said, "to firmly crush the aggressive war activities being intensified by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, it is of great importance to strengthen the militant solidarity of the revolutionary countries and people in asia. the korean people will, as always, continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and against the u.s., unite with the revolutionary people of china, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries, and continue to struggle staunchly to smash the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and strive for the victory of the asian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause, while continuing to give active support to and solidarity with the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle of the people of all countries in the world."

he stressed, "cherishing their friendship and unity with the brotherly chinese people, the korean people will always work in close cooperation with the brotherly chinese people -- our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally -- and fight jointly with them till the end of the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revived japanese militarism and for the victory of the socialist cause."

in his speech, head of the chinese delegation chen hsi-lien extended festive greetings and cordial regards to the comrades-in-arms of the korean people's army and expressed heartfelt thanks to all the officers and men of unit 835 for their warm welcome to the delegation. he enthusiastically praised the meritorious deeds performed by the korean people and the korean people's army in their struggle against wars of aggression and for the defence of the country in the past decades under the brilliant leadership of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the

korean people. he said: "the heroic korean people's army is strenuously implementing the policy 'to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress', stepping up army building, repeatedly smashing military provocations by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi puppet clique, and firmly safeguarding the security of their fatherland. the democratic people's republic of korea has become a staunch socialist country, standing erect at the anti-imperialist outpost in the east. we extend our warmest congratulations to the korean people and the korean people's army for their great achievements."

chen hsi-lien highly praised the great friendship cemented with blood by the peoples and armies of china and korea in decades of prolonged revolutionary struggle by going through thick and thin and sharing weal and woe. he said: "such a friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is unbreakable."

concluding his speech, he stressed: "the continuous consolidation and development of the solidarity and friendship between the governments, peoples and armies of china and korea is an important guarantee for the victory of the revolution and construction and the common cause of anti-imperialist struggle of our two countries. the revolutionary struggle of the korean people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is also our struggle. following the teachings of chairman mao, we resolutely support the just struggle of the korean people and army against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland, resolutely support the important proposal put forth by premier kim il sung last january for the promotion of peaceful unification of korea and the 8-point programme for national salvation adopted by the supreme people's assembly last year, until complete victory is won."

both speeches were punctuated by stormy applause.

at the meeting, comrades-in-arms of china and korea exchanged silk banners. the banner presented by unit 855 of the korean people's army to the chinese government military delegation carried the slogan: "long live the militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood by the peoples and armies of korea and china exclamation" the banner presented by the chinese government military delegation to unit 855 bore the words: "long live the militant friendship cemented with blood by the peoples and armies of china and korea exclamation"

the meeting proceeded from beginning to end in an atmosphere of warm friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea.

before the meeting, comrade chen hsi-lien, comrade hsiao ching-kuang and all members of the chinese delegation, accompanied by army general o jin u, lieutenant general o guk ryol and other korean comrades, saw a display flight by the k.p.a. unit and visited the military installations of another unit of the people's army.

on the same day, lieutenant general o guk ryol gave a luncheon party in sariwon city, north hwanghae province, in honour of the chinese comrades-in-arms. present on the occasion were army general o jin u, lieutenant general

choe chang hwan, major general kim hyong bong, secretary of the north hwanghae provincial committee of the workers' party of korea hwang byong chol and vice-chairman of the north hwanghae provincial people's committee li chong il.

at the party, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms chatted about the revolutionary friendship of the peoples and armies of the two countries and expressed wishes for a long life to premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

Delegation of Korean Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

a delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by air today to participate in the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is bae myong gyu, president of the association, and deputy leader is choi gi uk, member of the standing committee of the association.

on the delegation are: ro dong nyon and li jong su, members, and jang il nam, assistant.

the korean delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; leading members of departments concerned liang cho-hui, lin ching, ho chen-liang, ta chung and kuan hui-kuang; and chinese table tennis coaches and players wang chih-liang, hsi en-ting, li ho-nan and lin mei-chun.

yu song jin, counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of "Association for Philippine-Chinese Understanding" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

a 16-member delegation of "the association for philippine-chinese understanding" arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the delegation is led by alejandro roces, chairman, and gemma araneta and rosario planas, co-chairmen, of the association.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu, wei chien-yen and cheng jui-sheng.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Association for Philippine-Chinese Understanding

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the association for philippine-chinese understanding led by alejandro roces, chairman, and gemma araneta and rosario planas, co-chairmen, of the association.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including kuo tung-chun, cheng jui-sheng, tang yeh-wen and wei chien-yeh.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Military Delegation Calls on Chinese Government Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 28, 1972)

the romanian government military delegation led by comrade emil bodnaras this afternoon called on the chinese government military delegation with comrade chen hsi-lien as leader and comrade hsiao ching-kuang as deputy leader now on a friendly visit here.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Delegation of Singapore Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

a delegation of the singapore table tennis association, composed of acting president ang kok peng and first vice-president tang tuck wan of the association, arrived here by air today to attend the preparatory meeting for the asian table tennis union and pay a friendly visit to china.

mrs. ang kok peng and mrs. tang tuck wan, also invited to visit china, arrived by the same plane.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned, including kuo lien-kang, lin ching and fu chao-tou, as well as table tennis coach wang chih-liang and players wang wen-jung and liu ya-chin.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Syrian Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

a chinese football delegation left here by air today on a friendly visit to the syrian arab republic and the people's democratic republic of yemen. leader of the delegation is sung yen-chuang, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and deputy leader is tung lien-pi, a leading member of the liaoning provincial branch of the federation.

the delegation includes coach tsung che-yu, players leng chuan-lei, li ying-fa, kung kuan-lung, wang jui-lin, chiang li-sheng, pi wen-wu, yu tung, li chia-ho, chang yi-ming, chao shu-yuan, chao shih-fu, ma hui, pi ching-yi, ni chi-teh, hsu kuei-wu, na hsi-chun, chu ming-chao and kao chia-chi, and staff members sung chao-jung and piao jen-hsuan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other departments yu pu-hsueh, lu ting, pai ping, tsou po-hsien and lu ching-che as well as sportsmen.

also present at the airport were abdallah cheikh atiyeh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the syrian embassy in peking, and abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

a military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

members of the delegation are lieutenant colonel geoffrey ishosho mareatte, major hilary michael ruanda, major linus emilian njogopa and captain stethem william kotta.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the services and arms, the peking

units and the peking garrison, of the chinese people's liberation army, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries pan yen, hsuen shao-ching, sung cheng-chih, yang kun-shan, hu chi-tsai, pien tsu-hou, tung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, wang yi-chih, chai cheng-wen, ho ying, wang yuen-hsi, lu kuei, chang shu, wang an-chu, cheng fei, hsiang chien and chen ta-yuan, and more than 2,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and peking militiamen.

also present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and madame wambura, and m.a. foum, counsellor, major t.a.m. simba, military attache, and other officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

peking airport today flew the national flags of tanzania and china and the welcomers held streamers inscribed with "resolutely support the tanzanian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and tanzania exclamation" and other slogans. junior minister mhagama and the other distinguished tanzanian guests stepped down from the plane and, in the company of vice-minister wang shu-sheng and others, met the crowds. people beat drums and cymbals and shouted: "salute to the tanzanian people exclamation" "resolutely support the people of various asian, african and latin american countries in their struggle for liberation exclamation" the guests waved in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were military attaches of embassies of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks in Addis Ababa on Namibia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Apr. 27, 1972)

chinese representative chang yung-kuan sternly condemned the illegal occupation of namibia by the south african colonialist authorities at a meeting of the u.n. special committee on decolonization here yesterday. he demanded that effective measures be adopted to get the south african colonialist authorities out of namibia.

speaking on the question of namibia, chang yung-kuan said, "the chinese delegation maintains that the south african colonialist authorities must be sternly condemned for their persistent refusal to implement the relevant u.n. resolutions, their illegal occupation of namibia and their reactionary atrocities of brutally repressing the namibian people."

he added, "under the reactionary rule of the south african racists, the broad masses of the namibian people have been reduced to slaves of the white colonialists. in addition, the south african colonialist authorities have set up military bases and airports in southwest africa and stationed troops and established police organs throughout the territory, carrying out barbarous fascist repression against the mounting national liberation movements in southern africa, and particularly the ever stronger resistance of the namibian people. the illegal occupation of namibia by the south african authorities poses a serious threat to the independence, peace and security of the african people. this is absolutely intolerable to the people of namibia and the rest of africa and to all the justice-upholding countries and people of the world."

the chinese representative pointed out, "the south african colonialist authorities have over a long period tried hard to push their plan of setting up the so-called 'bantustans'. this plan is in essence a more sinister step taken by the south african white racist regime to step up its policy of apartheid, create puppets and sow discord in the internal unity of the namibian people amidst the daily mounting national liberation movements in southern africa. with the help of this plan, it hopes to achieve its criminal aim of strengthening the south african colonialist authorities' fascist rule over the namibian people. no sooner had this plan been dished up than it was thoroughly exposed and resolutely opposed by the namibian and other african peoples."

the chinese representative went on, "britain, the united states and other countries have all along given political, economic and military support to the south african colonialist authorities and tried hard to make infiltration and expansion into namibia for intensified plunder and oppression of the namibian people in direct collusion with the south african colonialist authorities. all these reactionary acts should likewise be sternly condemned."

referring to the namibian people's heroic struggles against the south african colonialist rule and for national independence, chang yung-kuan said, "the chinese government and people have deep sympathy for the plight of the namibian people and firmly support them in their just struggle against the colonialist rule by the south african racists and for national independence, and we have consistently held that the namibian people should be allowed immediately to realize their national independence free from any foreign interference. we are deeply convinced that united as one and persevering in struggle, the heroic namibian people with the solidarity and support of the peoples of the world and all the justice-upholding countries, will surely win the victory of national independence and liberation."

the chinese representative said in conclusion, "the chinese delegation maintains that:
1) to uphold the principles of the u.n. charter, we should strongly condemn the south african authorities for their crimes of illegally occupying namibia and brutally repressing the namibian people;

2) in view of the south african authorities' refusal to implement the related u.n. resolutions, comprehensive sanctions should be strengthened immediately against the south african racist regime;

3) effective measures must be taken to force the south african colonialist authorities to withdraw from namibia immediately and unconditionally;

4) the united states, britain and other countries should be sternly condemned for their acts of violating the related u.n. resolutions and supporting the south african authorities' illegal occupation of namibia;

5) the governments and peoples of various countries should be called upon to give resolute support to the namibian people's just struggle against the south african colonialist rule and for national independence."

nelulu, representative of the southwest african national united front (swanuf), said at the meeting, "our people cannot tolerate oppression, humiliation and deprivation of rightful aspirations." he condemned the south african colonialist authorities for their brutal crimes against the namibian people and strongly demanded the heaviest possible economic, military and diplomatic sanctions against the south african authorities.

CHINA AND US

"US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People" Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the "u.s. solidarity delegation with the chinese people". the delegation is led by clarence sidney mills.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, li chi, chia hsuen-chien and hsing jen-hsien; and representatives of peking workers and worker-peasant-soldier students of the central institute for nationalities.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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YOUTH MOVEMENT

Maintain the Revolutionary Orientation of the Youth Movement Indicated by Chairman Mao

by

Shu Wen (蜀文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the history of the youth movement led by our Party, there has always existed a violent struggle between the two lines. One is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line which maintains the revolutionary orientation that young people should integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. The other is the opportunist line represented by swindlers of the kind of Ch'en T'u-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i which opposes the integration of the young people with the workers and the peasants. In the final analysis the essence of the struggle between the two lines is whether to practice Marxism or to practice revisionism. It is a question on whether to train successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat or to train bourgeois successors. We must realize the extreme importance of the struggle between the two lines in the youth movement from this high plane and maintain the revolutionary orientation of the youth movement indicated by Chairman Mao.

(I)

Chairman Mao has all along expressed concern regarding the growth of the younger generation, consistently advocated that young people should take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and

attached importance to the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. During the New Democratic Revolution long ago Chairman Mao correctly pointed out: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."

During the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao published this exhortation: "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

These brilliant directives of Chairman Mao which vividly explain the fundamental principle that young people should integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants are a great development in Marxism-Leninism and are road lamps for China's youth movement. They will always spur the victorious advance of the young people along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the history of the youth movement in China a struggle of principle has always been centered on the question of whether or not to integrate with the peasants and the working people, and it is an important aspect of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the "Left" and Right opportunist lines. In leading the long struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has maintained combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, carried out scientific analyses on the different classes in China and laid down for the Party a Marxist-Leninist line. This line attaches great importance to the great creative role of the people.

"The fundamental revolutionary forces are the workers and peasants, and the leading class of the revolution is the working class." The workers and the peasants are the main force for revolution and construction. In old China, they suffered deep oppression from imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, hated the exploiting classes the most and were most susceptible to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Being situated on the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles they possessed rich practical experience. Without the support of the workers and the peasants for China's revolution and construction victory could never be won.

Only by integrating with the workers and the peasants and becoming one with them could the young people be able to play the part of an "important field army" and obtain tempering and maturing in revolutionary struggle. Otherwise they would not be able to succeed in anything. Because of that the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has always maintained integrating

the young people with the workers and the peasants and regarded the willingness or unwillingness of the young people to integrate themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants and their actual integration as the only criterion for judging whether they are revolutionary. All true revolutionaries must be willing to integrate with the broad masses of workers and peasants and do so in practice.

For a score of years, tens of thousands of young people have taken the road of integration with the broad masses of workers and peasants and made important contributions in the New Democratic Revolution as well as socialist revolution and construction in China. They have tempered themselves into strong fighters in the fiery struggle of the people and many heroic model personalities have come forward. Facts have proved that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line for leading the youth movement. The orientation of young people integrating with the broad masses of workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao is the revolutionary orientation for the youth movement.

Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind of false Marxists fundamentally understood nothing about the theory and practice of the Chinese revolution, understood nothing about the workers and the peasants, and fundamentally negated the fact that the broad masses of workers and peasants were the main force of the revolution. They pushed their opportunist line which was fundamentally in contravention with the rule governing socialist development and the interests of the people. Because, determined by the essence of their reactionary class stand and opportunist line, they were always trying their utmost to resist Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, opposing the integration of the young people with the broad masses of workers and peasants and sabotaging the revolutionary youth movement.

After the liberation of the whole country, because of their plot to usurp the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type peddled such revisionist black merchandise as "theory of going to school in order to be a bureaucrat," "theory of going to the countryside for a veneer of gold" and the "theory that labor is a punishment" and opposed frantically the sending of educated young people to the mountain and the countryside and the taking of the road of integrating with the broad masses of workers and peasants. Particularly in the penetrating development of the socialist revolution when the sending of educated young people to the mountain and the countryside became an upsurge, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, with the distant support of the Soviet revisionist clique, maliciously attacked and frantically sabotaged the sending of educated young people to the mountain and the countryside. This is a natural reflection of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a penetrating manifestation of the struggle between the two lines on whether integration with the workers and peasants should be maintained or opposed in the youth movement, and an acute struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the younger generation. Their sinister intention was an endeavor to lead the youth movement on to the wrong road, train the young people to become "spiritual nobility" of the bourgeoisie and turn them into tools for capitalist restoration.

In the last half century, the whole Party under the leadership of Chairman Mao has smashed the opportunist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind of swindlers, enabled the Chinese revolution to continue and advance on the correct course, and guaranteed the flourishing development of the youth movement. Historical experience has proved that the history of the youth movement led by the Party is a history of the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the various opportunist lines in the youth movement, and it is a history of young people integrating with the broad masses of workers and peasants.

(II)

On the basis of the historical experience of the positive and negative aspects of international dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao repeatedly teaches us: "In order to insure that our Party and State do not change color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." The younger generation is the hope of China and of the world of the future. What kind of people we are to produce from the younger generation is fundamentally speaking a question concerning whether or not there would be successors for the cause of the Marxist-Leninist revolution created by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, whether or not our descendants in future generations could continue to advance along the correct road of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and whether or not we could victoriously prevent a repetition of Khrushchev's revisionism in China and prevent capitalist restoration. To sum everything up, it is an extremely important question of life and death concerning the destiny of our Party and our State, and a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, nay, ten thousand years.

Successors to the proletarian cause of the proletariat cannot be cultivated in a hot-house, but must be produced in mass struggle and tempered in revolutionary storms. There are many paths for the training and bringing up of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside for integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants and re-education, where they may weather the storm, face the world and temper themselves in the tempest is an important path for training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside demanded by socialist revolution and construction is an integral part of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a profound socialist revolution. It is not simply a temporary measure for the relocation of a labor force, nor a matter of expediency, but under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a long-term strategic policy of our Party. It closes the gap between the city and the countryside, between the workers and the peasants, between mental work and physical labor, and possesses great practical as well as far-reaching significance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the prevention of capitalist restoration.

Therefore, whether or not we attach importance to the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside, and to what position we assign it, is a question concerning the overall situation on the training and bringing up of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and a question of principle in judging whether our awareness of the struggle between the two lines is high or low. To do the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside well is an important duty we must shoulder.

The countryside is a vast melting pot for the training and tempering of the younger generation and a useful place for the young people to develop their activism for socialist revolution and construction to the full. Our country is predominantly agricultural, and the state of our countryside has an enormous effect on our socialist revolution and construction. Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy. In order to build China into a strong socialist country, we must build up this agricultural foundation well. To do so will necessitate the sending of millions of educated young people to the countryside for integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants, so that they may make contributions toward consolidation of the socialist ground in the countryside and building of a new socialist countryside. The young people are a most active and vigorous part of the whole socialist force. As long as we are able to grasp the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside well, we shall be able to bring into play the active role of this fresh reinforcement and completely change the "poor and blank" physiognomy of the countryside.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." We must strengthen leadership over the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside, personally lend a hand to the job, regularly carry out education in ideology and political line, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, arm the young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and use the five criteria of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat laid down by Chairman Mao, and set demands on the young people accordingly, so as to enable them to distinguish clearly between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, always maintain the revolutionary orientation of integration with the workers and the peasants, and in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside for participation in collective productive labor is a course in which they can receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Lenin pointed out: "Only by becoming one with the workers and peasants in labor could one become a true Communist" (The Task of the Youth League). If an educated youth is not able to integrate himself with the workers and the peasants in labor, no matter how strong may be his desire to integrate with them, he would end up by being totally incompatible with

them if he always remains ideologically at arms length. Only by participating in the three great revolutionary movements and by means of labor and practice could he be able to become truly one with the poor and lower-middle peasants, learn the deep feeling of their loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the stand of their well-defined love and hate, the lofty and noble quality of their ardent love for socialism, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and their fine style of arduous struggle and frugality. This enables a fundamental change to take place in his ideology and feeling and shifts his stand to the side of the workers and the peasants.

"All bad things in the world owe their beginnings to not doing manual work." If a revolutionary becomes separated from manual work and from the masses of workers and peasants, he will gradually slip into revisionism, step by step take the road of degeneration and change character. Because of this, whether to take part in manual work or to be separated from manual work is a vital question concerning what is being implemented and what kind of person is being trained.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type desperately opposed the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside to take part in collective productive labor and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. That was because they wanted to lead the educated young people on to the evil road of "by relying on personal struggle alone one could have everything" and be overlords sitting on the backs of the people. That was an endeavor to alter the basic line and policies of the Party, alter the socialist system, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring about capitalist restoration. The imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries have long pinned their hopes on "peaceful transition," and place their expectations on the younger generation in China. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type fancied that they could turn the hopes of their masters into reality. However, that could only be wishful thinking on their part. Their sinister design would never succeed. No matter how maliciously the class enemies inside and outside the country, the conspirators who sneaked into the Party and the ambitious people might attack and sabotage, they could never stop the mighty historical current of the educated young people integrating with the workers and peasants in China.

(III)

The inexorable torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution have smashed to pieces the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and opened a broad road leading to integration with the workers and peasants for the educated young people. Under the great call "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside" sounded by Chairman Mao, a revolutionary upsurge on an unprecedented scale has appeared in the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside.

Take for example Szechwan Province. For the past three years, tens of thousands of educated young people in the province, filled with revolutionary

enthusiasm, have dashed off with heroic elan to the rural areas of our province as well as to the frontier of the motherland. Cadres and revolutionary people in the cities, beating on drums and gongs are sending off in jubilant high spirit their children to the countryside. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as well as commune and production brigade cadres, with deep proletarian feeling, have shouldered the burden of educating and managing these educated young people sent to the countryside. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have placed the work of sending educated young people to the countryside on their agenda of important work as a vital matter to grasp.

The broad masses of educated young people, nutured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, have under the solicitous concern and education of Party organizations at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants, conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and taken part actively in the three great revolutionary struggles. "On sunny days they are covered all over with sweat and on rainy days they are covered all over with mud." By working together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they struggled against nature, struggled against the elements and struggled against the enemies, and while transforming their objective world, they are at the same time also diligently transforming their subjective world. Their awareness of class struggle and line struggle has continued to improve, and there is also a profound change in their ideological feeling and spiritual physiognomy.

They say with justifiable pride, "In the vast countryside, what we plant are farm produce and what we study is the thought of serving the people. What we weather is the storm and what we temper is the hard-bone element spirit of revolution. What we carry is manure and what we dig is the poisonous root of revisionism. What we walk is the narrow path along the fields and what we scale is the pinnacle of continuing the revolution." The masses of educated young people have become a vigorous and virile task force for socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. Many of them have become activists in the study and propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and good "learn from Tachai" commune members. They are actively taking part in activities for agricultural scientific experiment, some have learned to drive tractors as well as the maintenance and repair of various types of machinery and implements for farming and production, and some have become barefoot doctors and country broadcasting personnel, timekeepers and accountants.

At present over 590 educated young people sent to the mountains and the countryside in the province have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and more than 14,000 have joined the Communist Youth League. A new generation of workers with socialist consciousness and culture are growing up from the young people of China. The broad masses of educated young people have continued to improve on the road of integration with the workers and the peasants. This is a heavy blow to the sinister design of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in their effort to win over the young people and to bring about capitalist restoration, and a great victory

for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as well as for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Socialist society is a fairly long historical stage. During this stage of history, classes as well as the struggles between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism goes on and the danger of a capitalist restoration remains. It is necessary to recognize this protracted and complex nature of this struggle." The protracted nature of class struggle determines the protracted nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation. Facts of the class struggle have once again proved that the landlords and the bourgeoisie are still trying to lure the younger generation away from us. They are adopting such methods as befriending them politically, corroding them ideologically and tempting them with rewards economically in an endeavor by means of "peaceful evolution" to win over the young people whose will power is weak.

Although swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have been consigned to the rubbish pile of history, vestiges of their counter-revolutionary revisionist pernicious influence has not been eliminated and is still causing trouble in the minds of people. There is bound to be vacillation in the thought of the young people. That is why, for the leading members at various levels, the work of guiding the young people to integrate with the workers and the peasants and sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside should be done well. It should not be treated as temporary work to be grasped only for the time being, but a permanent vocation which must be grasped regularly and repeatedly, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line grasped firmly and well.

At the same time, we must also know that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside is a great socialist revolution and a complete rupture with all traditional concepts of the exploiting class. To do the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside well, the Party and the League branches, the commune and the production brigade cadres as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside should shoulder the burden of educating and managing, and realistically succeed in having people to grasp politics and ideology, to teach production technique and to look after their livelihood. The parents of the educated young people should also in close cooperation join in to develop ideology work well, use proletarian ideology to educate their children, deal correctly with the demands of the revolution, and support them in taking the road of integration with the workers and the peasants and striking roots in the countryside. The various trades and enterprises must also cooperate with one another, support one another and be responsible to the end, carefully and diffidently carry out the work of sending educated young people to the countryside well and work together for the training of reliable successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

As for a revolutionary youth, if he is willing to integrate himself with the workers and the peasants and does so in practice, it is a revolutionary

orientation which we must firmly adhere to in struggle the rest of his life. To integrate oneself with the workers and the peasants is not an easy matter, for it is a question of stand and attitude as well as a question of world outlook. The change in world outlook is something fundamental. The transformation of world outlook is a long-term process. It is not something which could be accomplished in a day or two, or in a year or two, but would require a whole life time. Although now all the educated young people have grown up under the red flag, but still the bad ideas left over from the former society and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers have more or less caused them a bit of harm. Even though the educated young people may have come from a worker-peasant background, still they could hardly compare with the fine revolutionary quality of the older workers and peasants in establishing a proletarian world outlook.

As for the "good children who could be educated," there is still a need to seriously transform their world outlook. The proletarian world outlook for anyone is not innate, and could only be acquired by reading seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, by studying unremittingly, and by struggling and practicing permanently in the long-term integration with the workers and the peasants and in the three great revolutionary struggles. Because of that we must "permanently, unconditionally, and wholeheartedly go among the workers, peasants, soldiers and people," take the masses of workers and peasants as teachers and learn respectfully from them, arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and while transforming our objective world we must at the same time consciously transform our subjective world outlook and continue to raise the consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. We must apply book knowledge in living and practice, raise incomplete knowledge to more complete knowledge, contribute our strength in the vast countryside, be an "ox" for the proletariat and the broad masses of people and wholeheartedly serve the people all our life.

We must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "From our highest organizations down to the grassroots, we must everywhere give constant attention to the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause," conscientiously give attention, strengthen leadership over the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside in a practical manner, and permanently and perseveringly do the work of consolidating education well, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education, maintain the orientation of the youth movement, and carry through this great socialist revolution of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside to the end.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Chinhua Administrative District Committee Holds Reading Classes for Cadres of Hsien Level and Higher To Study Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Hangchow dated May 4, 1972) While carrying out penetratingly a campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the CCP Committee of Chinhua Administrative District, Chekiang Province, holds reading classes in succession for cadres at the hsien level and higher and organizes them to study Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism with reference to their practical experience and to criticize the reactionary idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since late September last year, the CCP Chinhua Administrative District Committee have held three terms of reading classes attended by members of the CCP administrative district committee and of the standing committee of hsien committees. More than 170 cadres joined in the study and laid emphasis on reading such brilliant works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin and "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" by Chairman Mao. They combined their study with the summing up of experience and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, scoring excellent results. Many cadres said: Only by persisting in the viewpoint of "practice first" and trusting and relying on the masses of the people shall we be able to refrain from losing our bearings and to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy correctly.

Talking about his experience, the secretary of Lanhsi hsien committee said that when he went less frequently to the basic level and was separated from practical struggle, he would become less sober and would easily slacken his grasp of the key link of class struggle and the line struggle in the process of work. He formerly learned a very profound lesson in this concern. On the other hand, when he paid attention to maintaining ties with the masses and conscientiously carried out investigation and study, he could keep his head relatively clear and strengthen his concept of the line struggle in the process of work.

On one occasion, he went earnestly to stay and work in a brigade, where he discovered some problems. He again went with members of the standing committee of the hsien committee to five areas and made investigations in communes and brigades of various types in this hsien. They found that although the "one-strike, three-oppose" campaign had been launched, yet the class struggle and the line struggle in the ideological and economic spheres were still rather violent in the whole hsien. In view of this state of affairs, they held study classes and, adopting the method of grasping one-

third at first, organized the broad masses of the basic-level cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to conduct education in the line, thereby further raising the cadres' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and subsequently developing the excellent situation of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

When summing up his experience of study at the reading class, this hsien committee secretary said: "The Party's basic line charted by Chairman Mao himself for the historical period of socialism has profoundly revealed the objective laws of class contradictions and class struggle during the socialist period. Parted from reality, we cannot see class struggle and line struggle, or we may fail to notice them although they are before our eyes, or we may regard the remittent occurrence of class struggle as a haphazard business. Only by perseveringly going into reality and closely maintaining ties with the masses can we consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The secretary of Chiangshan hsien committee told the following incident: Chiangshan hsien was formerly short of water. After its establishment, the new hsien committee decided to lead the masses in building two main canals totalling 200 li and more in length so as to make the project of Hsiak'ou reservoir complete. In this way, it was possible to solve basically the problem of farmland irrigation in the whole hsien and also to open another 100,000 mow of paddy fields. The hsien committee formerly held that this project was strongly desired by the masses and this project would be completed very quickly once the masses were roused to action. However, construction did not progress quickly. The hsien committee members went deep among the masses to investigate the situation and discovered that all communes and brigades of the hsien participated in the construction of this project but they did not enjoy the same benefit although they made equal contributions, so that the enthusiasm of some communes and brigades was dampened. To solve this problem, they classified the areas into irrigational zones and non-irrigational zones and carried out the Party's policy in line with the principle of exchange of equal values and rational contributions, thereby quickening the construction of this project.

In the reading class, this hsien committee secretary summed up the experience of implementation of the Party's policy in connection with study. He said: Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that policy is the starting point of all actions taken by a revolutionary political party and finds expression in the process and the outcome of the action. Only by going continuously into reality, making investigation and study and going through the repetition of practice and knowledge can we carry out the Party's policy with better results.

Lenin, the great teacher of revolution, once said: "Behind the scholastic phrases of the empirio-critical theory of knowledge, we cannot but see the philosophical struggle between parties and groups. In the last analysis, this struggle expresses the tendencies and the ideological systems of antagonistic classes in modern society."

After carrying out study and revolutionary mass criticism, many comrades understood more clearly the reactionary class nature of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and of the opportunists of all shapes and colors. They said: "No matter what flag they might wave and what tactics they might employ, all opportunists in history had one characteristic in common, that is, they took the stand of the exploiting classes and peddled the trash of idealism. They adopted all sorts of abominable tactics, put the relationship between consciousness and matter, knowledge and practice, and the individual and the masses in upside down position and pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist political line under cover of these so-called 'theories.' For this reason, we must thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacies peddled by this gang and totally remove the pernicious influence of these fallacies so that we can distinguish between materialism and idealism, consciously persist in the Party's line and do various tasks well."

The secretary of K'aihua hsien also gave this account: In K'aihua hsien, the mountains are high, the water of the streams is cold and natural conditions are poor. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some cadres of this hsien distrusted the masses, confined their attention to matter and neglected the man in the process of leading agricultural production. As a result, agricultural production always remained in a backward stage. In 1971, the new hsien committee summed up the past experience. Its members went in big strides among the masses. They covered the 32 communes of the whole hsien, visited over 80 percent of the brigades, modestly learned from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and led the masses in carrying out penetratingly a movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. After arduous struggle for one year in this way, they won remarkable results.

The secretary of this hsien committee learned an impressive lesson, saying: The enormous change in K'aihua in the past year has been a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is also a strong criticism made by the materialist conception of history against the idealist conception of history. This shows that the masses must be relied on perseveringly in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. "Historical activities are an undertaking of the masses," "the people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice the wide world over," and a communist must firmly bear in mind this basic viewpoint of Marxism so as to insure implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the reading class, many comrades carried out study and summed up their experience, thereby further raising their consciousness of transforming their world outlook. They said: "To carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly, we must go on transforming our world outlook, increase our power of cognition and change the relationship between the subjective and the objective."

The secretary of Ch'angshan hsien committee recalled that at some time in the spring of 1971 he felt elated after making achievements in work and

did not carry out his work penetratingly and carefully. In the reading class this time, he compared his deeds with Chairman Mao's teachings, fought against self-interest, criticized revisionism and came to realize that the root cause of the problem was that "complacency" was playing the devil in his mind. He said: The revolution develops continuously. Man's knowledge of objective matters never has an end. No matter what great achievements we have made, there is no reason whatsoever for us to feel complacent. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and criticizing the idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history can we continuously open new approaches to truth and advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Concretely Grasp the Summer Patriotic Public Health Movement

- short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1972)

Since the winter of 1971-1972, tremendous achievements have been made in the patriotic public health movement which is underway penetratingly in cities and the countryside all over the country and is based on the extermination of harmful insects and elimination of diseases. Now the weather is gradually becoming milder and summer is approaching, during which time mosquitoes and flies will grow and multiply and various kinds of infectious disease will easily become prevalent. To consolidate and expand the achievements made, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels must go further to strengthen their leadership and perseveringly carry out the patriotic public health movement.

The patriotic public health movement is an integral part of Chairman Mao's line of public health and is an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's directive, "Put the stress on prevention." Through the regular patriotic public health movements, the broad masses of the people "have risen to fight against their own illiteracy, superstition and unsanitary habits" and they will be able to prevent the common and recurrent diseases effectively and to strengthen themselves physically. This is advantageous to labor, work, study and war preparedness. This is also a major problem in changing habits and customs and in transforming the world.

Chairman Mao points out in his article, "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work": "All such problems concerning the well-being of the masses should be placed on our agenda. We should discuss them, adopt and carry out decisions and check the results." The Party committees and the revolutionary committees at the provincial administrative district, hsien and commune levels must obey this teaching given by Chairman Mao, perseveringly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of public health, show concern for the physical health of the broad masses of the people and strengthen leadership over the patriotic public health movement. The principal responsible comrades must show concern for the patriotic public health movement and get together periodically with the comrades of the public health departments to study the work of preventing and curing diseases and to carry out, examine and sum up this work.

Launching of a patriotic public health movement is agreeable to the demand of the broad masses. The masses have enormous enthusiasm. The Party organizations at all levels must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line and continue to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that Chairman Mao's proletarian line of public health may be known better

to all households and imprinted more deeply on the minds of all. In this way, all people of cities and the countryside, men and women, old and young, will consciously rise to exterminate rats, flies, bed-bugs, mosquitoes and cockroaches which spread disease, to get rid of refuse and dirt in which germs grow and multiply, and to improve household sanitation and environmental sanitation. Effort must also be made to teach workers and staff members of the public mess halls and the food and drinks trade to do well the sanitary work of disinfecting rice bowls, chopsticks and other tableware in the revolutionary spirit of the "great sense of responsibility in work and great warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people."

While a firm hold is taken of the patriotic public health movement, vigorous effort must be made to carry out mass sports activities--this is an important measure for implementing the directive of "laying stress on prevention." People having strong bodies will have great resistance against disease. For this reason, the public health and physical culture departments must cooperate closely with each other in strengthening leadership over the mass sports activities and effectively improving the people's health.

To have a concrete grasp of the patriotic public health movement and to do preventive work well, it is also necessary to form a force for doing all-round prevention of diseases and to coordinate special public health teams with a mass movement. At present, it is necessary to continue improving the disease preventing teams and to rouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the medical workers and bring their skills into play. The medical workers must carry forward the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, carry out their work conscientiously, dutifully and carefully, have the sense of responsibility of a high degree for the people's health, keep improving their medical skills and firmly implement the systems governing public health and disease prevention which have been found effective in practice.

Currently, cooperative medical service has become more consolidated than ever in the vast countryside. Various localities have some units which are advanced in public health work and have accumulated experience in doing public health work. This is a favorable condition for regularly carrying out mass patriotic public health movement. Let us make full use of these favorable conditions and take a firm hold of the patriotic public health movement, so that the cities and the villages all over the country will become cleaner and tidier than ever and be more sanitary and the masses of the people will labor and work more vigorously and spiritedly to win still greater victories!

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ART EXHIBITION

Art Exhibition in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 6, 1972)

five hundred of the latest works by professional and amateur artists in the south china province of kwangtung were shown at an art exhibition which closed here recently.

these were works done by 350 artists in the past few years after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. guided by chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the artists kept to the direction of literature and art serving proletarian politics, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and socialism.

the exhibits covered traditional chinese painting, oil painting, woodcuts, gouache, sculpture and scissor-cuts.

on display were works of a well-known local realistic school in traditional chinese painting. many of them showed progress and originality in theme, content, colouring and ways of presentation.

a big traditional chinese painting by a number of veteran artists brought to life the thriving scene of a socialist south china port. kuan shan-yueh, li hsiung-tsai and other noted painters made successful attempts to reflect contemporary life in the manner of traditional chinese painting. a painting on sub-tropical forests and another on a rising petroleum centre won praise from visitors to the exhibition.

traditional paintings by amateur artists attracted attention from the spectators. a piece by hsu kuo-chuan, a young peasant on kwangchow's outskirts, depicted in refreshing colours good sugar-cane and rice harvests in a people's commune on the pearl river delta.

a great majority of the works on display were oil-paintings. adhering to the principle "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", the artists produced many remarkable pieces on the chinese revolution and on the current socialist revolution and construction.

visitors gave favourable comments on several large-sized oil paintings showing chairman mao's activities at the national institute of peasant movement in kwangchow in the 1920's. applying marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of chinese revolution, chairman mao trained many outstanding revolutionary cadres at the institute and showed them the way forward of the chinese revolution.

"dawning in the east", one of the paintings, showed chairman mao, young and vigorous, standing on the steps in front of a spacious, simply furnished class-room. confident in the bright future of the chinese revolution, he gazes at the dawning sky in the east.

"high aspirations", painted by yuan hao, teacher of the kwangtung art college, depicted a group of young women electricians working high up on a 220,000-volt transmission line in free live-line operation.

"model opera in the fields", painted jointly by the young peasant ma chung and young worker li hung-chung, showed commune members absorbed in a performance of a revolutionary modern opera.

eight of every ten works were by young artists. they have in recent years gone to the countryside and factories to paint new things and outstanding people coming forth in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the oil painting "a woman leading cadre" by tang hsiao-ming portrayed an outstanding woman cadre of the younger generation coming to the fore in the cultural revolution. the painting was done in a bright tone, permeated with vigour and vitality.

many young artists went and worked in hilly regions and on islands populated by minority nationalities. they drew many pictures reflecting the life of the peasants, fishermen and the minority people. the oil painting "first gleams of morning sun" dealt with the bravery of militia women in a fishing harbour. another oil painting showed commune members in a coastal area in eastern kwangtung walling off part of the seashore to create farmland during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the traditional chinese painting "spring on the wuchih mountains" and gouache painting "mountain village of li nationality" by young artists showed profound changes in the minority-inhabited areas on hainan island.

folk art works of woodcuts, sculpture and scissor-cuts on display -- works that are popular in some regions -- gave a strong flavour of local colour and life. some of the woodcuts were created by peasants of kaochou county where woodcuts are popular. many amateur artists there carry forward the technique handed down in their families. a big sculpture by professional and amateur artists of the swatow-chaochou region, which was on show, reflected the heroic image of the local people who overcame the effects of sea tides and typhoon.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Chinese Parents Happy About Their Children's Progress in Countryside

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 6, 1972)

many educated young people from the north china city of tientsin have settled in the countryside and border regions in response to chairman mao's great call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." on the eve of "may 4", china's youth day, hsinhua correspondents visited some parents who told how their children were being tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

tsao yu-jung recalled that her daughter hsu jui-lan decided to go to kansu province in northwest china in the summer of 1965 when she finished junior middle school.

the great proletarian cultural revolution started soon afterwards. hsu jui-lan kept her bearings in the complicated struggle between the two classes and two lines. in early 1967, the handful of class enemy whipped up an anarchist trend in a bid to prevent educated young people from settling in the countryside. at this juncture she repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching:-"how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." she recognized that this involves whether one is to become a successor to the revolutionary cause. she got others together to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the orientation of the youth movement" in which this passage appears. their resolve to take root in the countryside and concientiously transform their world outlook became stronger. alongside the local poor and lower-middle peasants, they repulsed the anarchist trend. hsu jui-lan and around 40 other educated young people soon plunged into spring farming.

they were irrigating the land one night when the irrigation ditch breached. hsu was the first to block the opening with her body. the young people became numb with the cold, but they stood fast for three hours until the ditch was repaired.

tempered in the countryside, this worker's daughter was admitted to the communist party. she was elected a delegate to the ninth party congress in 1969 when she had the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao.

an educated girl named chia kai-yi declined the opportunity to work in a fertile area and asked to settle in a remote mountainous county in shensi province. in an interview, her mother showed us a letter in which chia kai-yi wrote: "i want to live in a poor area and work hard. thus i can temper and remould myself into a better successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

after long travel, chia kai-yi arrived in shenmu county in shensi in early 1969. the county revolutionary committee assigned her to a suburban production brigade. when she heard that the working conditions and livelihood there were better than in other brigades, she asked to work in a poor village. "i came to shenmu county just for the purpose of steeling myself in hardships and difficulties. how can i work in a well-off brigade", she said. the county revolutionary committee then sent her to work in pamenkou, a poor village of only 14 families living in caves.

she worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants in terracing the mountain slope. her hands became blistered but she persisted. carrying 30 kilogrammes of manure on her back uphill for the terraced fields left her exhausted. but she stuck to it and finished the work. in bed at night, her back and legs ached and she had not fully recovered her strength the next morning. she told herself that the poor and lower-middle peasants worked all the year round in this way. since she had

come to accept their re-education, she must steel herself in hardships. she continued to carry manure uphill the next day.

chia kai-yi lived the simple life of the countyfolk. when she first went to the village, the brigade sent her milled grain and gave her other extra care. she regarded this as an expression of concern for her by the poor and lower-middle peasants, but she was determined to toughen herself up in hard conditions. so she milled her own grain as did the peasants. she was determined to rid herself of the bad habits which had developed because she had been divorced from the masses and physical labour, and to foster profound class feelings for them.

she later became a member of the chinese communist party, a vanguard fighter of the proletariat, and was elected an alternate member of the shensi provincial party committee.

her mother said: "as i see it, she has made progress politically and ideologically, and she has become much more healthy, thanks to the education by chairman mao."

we interviewed tsan teh-ju, a cadre in a service centre of the tientsin people's bank, and his wife wu hai-chiu, vice-chairman of a primary school revolutionary committee. this couple has sent three children to the countryside. they told us how their children had changed, especially their eldest daughter tsan chen-ying.

the girl went to settle in a production brigade in the inner mongolian autonomous region. the poor and lower-middle peasants told her their village and family histories and the struggle between the two lines in the locality. they made her take part in political movements and in fighting against the class enemy. she gradually came to understand class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

she was touched by the fine revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants. one day when turning up manure to ferment it, her trousers got soiled. she felt uneasy and stopped working. however, she noticed that the poor and lower-middle peasants working around were covered with muck too, but they did not mind and were enthusiastic.

after work, she studied chairman mao's teaching: "the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." she learned that the poor and lower-middle peasants feared neither hardship nor filth in farring for the revolution. they were clean ideologically. she was determined to learn from them and remould her world outlook. since then she has made profound changes in her thinking.

her parents said: "now chen-ying has profound class feelings for the poor and middle-peasants." when peasants fall ill she goes for the doctor and takes good care of them. when collective property is in danger, she protects it without thought of her own safety. her brigade received word of a drop in temperature one snowy evening. chen-ying and the brigade cadres went to inform the production teams so they could take protective

measures. she went to three production teams while the snow was falling. then she worried that those in charge of the draught animals might not know and, although it was late in the night, she went there to tell them. the cattle tender said appreciatively: "you are good young people educated by chairman mao."

the couple told about their other two girls. chen-hua works in heilungkiang province, northeast china, and chen-chin in the inner mongolian autonomous region. like their eldest sister, they are being re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants.

the eldest sister, chen-ying is a member of the bayan naor league party committee and vice-chairman of the league revolutionary committee. chen-hua has joined the communist party. the youngest, chen-chin, has also made progress in the countryside.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary Education in East China Hilly Region

(NCNA-English Tsinan, May 6, 1972)

the party committee of a people's commune in east china has adopted a five-year primary education system for all school-age children in this hilly region.

the huangtun commune in jiaochao county, shantung province, covers more than 120 hills. the commune members are divided into 24 production brigades living in several hundred villages and hamlets.

there were a few primary schools in only the bigger villages before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this was because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education which allowed only "regular" schools to be set up. that damped the poor and lower-middle peasants' enthusiasm for developing rural education. children living in the hills had to walk a long distance to attend school.

the commune party committee investigated primary education in the region during the cultural revolution. it took note of the good experience of one brigade. thirty-four of its households live in a valley separated by two hills from the nearest school. only three children had gone to school in the past. during the cultural revolution, the brigade party branch led the masses in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education and studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "in our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and

literacy classes." acting upon this teaching, the brigade opened a class in the remote valley, and a teacher was appointed to give lessons to all of the 29 school-age children there.

the commune party committee publicized this experience.

such scattered classes vary in form according to concrete conditions in different localities. some have itinerant teachers to give lessons in the hills. within two years, all the school-age children in the commune were enrolled.

the teachers walk long distances every day, dedicated to the party's cause of education. teacher sung hsing-min of the tungshihsnan brigade has never missed a lesson in the past two years though he teaches in three scattered places every day. "he is really a good teacher of the people exclamation/ the poor and lower-middle peasants say.

WOMAN WORKER

Young Woman Worker of Taching Oilfield Practises Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

twentyone-year-old chang chun-jung, a repair shop apprentice in the taching oilfield, regularly goes to the drilling and extracting teams to collect used valves and meters to repair them for further use.

the repair shop in which she works was set up ten years ago by several workers and family members with just two old hammers in a tent. it has now more than 100 workers. the workers have made more than 40 kinds of tools and equipment and repaired 46,000 discarded valves and meters, saving the state a lot of money.

the first day chang chun-jung entered the repair shop, veteran workers told her how the shop had been set up in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they also told her about the late wang chin-hsi, a model worker of the taching oilfield known throughout the country as the "iron man", a revolutionary vanguard with high aspirations. then the veteran workers said: "we should emulate the 'iron man' and work hard all our lives to realize the goal of communism." chang chun-jung pledged to learn modestly the veteran workers' revolutionary tradition of hard work and thrift under the guidance of the workshop party branch.

in 1969 wang chin-hsi organized a waste material collecting team which often sent discarded valves and meters to the repair shop. while wang chin-hsi was seriously sick in hospital, he continued to study problems in taching's work. he repeatedly urged the workers of the repair shop to carry forward the glorious tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle so as to make new contributions in building the oilfield.

when chang chun-jung was sweeping the floor one time, she swept away a screw. seeing this, a veteran worker retrieved the screw and told chang chun-jung how important screws are in production. this veteran worker had been repairing pressure gauges for an extracting team one time but had had difficulties in repairing one of the gauges because a screw was then lacking. after telling this, he said to chang chun-jung: "you see, the absence of a screw can affect repairs. small as it is, a screw is state property. if we sweep it away, it is not the screw alone that we lose, but the taching workers' tradition of hard work and frugality." chang chun-jung has since paid attention to saving everything that can be used again. with the veteran workers, she collects every screw, washer or rubber pad and put them in different boxes. over the past two years, chang chun-jung has repaired more than 900 metres and instruments by making use of discarded machine parts and accessories.

last december, three comrades from a waste material recovery company came to taching to learn from the workers' hard-working spirit and asked the workshop to help them build a water temperature meter-repairing machine. it was difficult to find the material and build the machine which consisted of an ammeter, a voltmeter, indicators, valves, a vacuum pump and many other parts.

the workshop party branch decided to meet the request. it told the workers how the "iron man" had used discarded rolled steel to build oil derricks for other oilfields. chang chun-jung was moved by the story. she said: "we should think of the needs of the motherland as a whole, as the iron man did. we must not be content with our turning waste material into useful things for us. we should help others do the same."

she and other workers went out in the winter cold and started an extensive search for the necessary parts and material. they spent several days hunting for a voltmeter and vacuum pump picking through all the nearby dumping grounds inside out.

working round the clock for more than a month, they repaired the parts and built the machine entirely of waste material, except for a steel plate.

the three comrades from the waste material recovery company found in chang chun-jung a good example of working hard. they repeatedly invited her to come to their company and make reports to the young workers there.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Gives Premiere in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania gave its premiere with ceremony here this evening.

attending the premiere were: yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were also albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife; emin mysliu, leader of the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania and vice-minister of construction, and professor petrit radovicka, deputy leader of the delegation now visiting china; and other albanian comrades in peking.

the premiere was held in the capital theatre. side by side on the backdrop were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, first spoke. he expressed warm welcome to the albanian ballet troupe on its performance tour of china, on behalf of the cultural group under the state council, the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

he said: the people and the literary and art workers of china and albania are close comrades-in-arms. our friendship is expressed not only in the close cooperation between our two parties and peoples in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in our mutual support and assistance in socialist revolution and socialist construction, but also in the cultural exchanges between the two countries. the present visit to china of the albanian ballet troupe will enable the chinese people to see an albanian ballet with contemporary theme and revolutionary musical performances. it will also offer us an opportunity to learn directly from the revolutionary literary and art workers of albania.

comrade liu hsien-chuan expressed the conviction that the performance tour of the albanian ballet troupe will make new contributions to the development of cultural exchanges between china and albania and to the growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and literary and art workers of the two countries.

mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture, chairman of the arts and culture committee and leader of the ballet troupe was greeted by warm applause when he began his speech. he praised the chinese people for their achievements in socialist revolution and construction, achievements scored under the correct leadership of the communist party of china and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

comrade bala pointed out: in order to stop any possible opening to a restoration of capitalism and the emergence of revisionism, albania is now further revolutionizing the entire life of the state and people's thinking in accordance with the resolutions of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha's teachings. our fight on the art front is to strengthen the party spirit, enhance the revolutionary zeal, enrich the content of artistic creations, reflect on a still broader scale the heroism of the masses and portray the images of collective heroism, etc.

comrade bala believed that his ballet troupe's china tour would certainly strengthen and temper the militant friendship, proletarian unity and unbreakable brotherly cooperation between the two countries and peoples of albania and china.

also present were leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship people's commune shih shao-hua, chang pin, wang man-tien, yu li-chun, ting hsueh-sung, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, yu chan, liu yung-shou, wang hsiao-yi, yang chi and cheng hsing-ho.

after the ceremony, the albanian artistes performed the two-act ballet "cuca e maleve". the ballet reflects the revolutionary spirit of the heroic albanian women who, in their fight for their liberation, waged resolute struggles against the class enemy and the old force of habit, in line with the teachings of the albanian party of labour. their performance was accorded a warm welcome.

at the end of the performance, yao wen-yuan, kuo mo-jo, wu teh and other chinese comrades, together with mantho bala, ambassador xhorxhi robo and other albanian comrades, went on the stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes, congratulating them on their success. cheers of "enver--mao tsetung", "mao tsetung--enver" and warm applause broke out from among the audience. the cultural group under the state council, the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the ballet troupe with a basket of flowers.

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

Japanese Table Tennis Association Leaders Give Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

hisao kido and atuchi goto, vice-presidents of the japanese table tennis association, held a reception here at noon today to entertain the delegations and representatives from various asian countries (region) who have come for the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union.

attending the reception were delegations and representatives from cambodia, ceylon, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, iraq, kuwait, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, palestine, singapore, syria and china.

present were suzuko goto, widow of the late mr. koji goto, and her party.

also present were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and lin ching, as well as all members of the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as its leader and lu ting and li fu-teh as its deputy leaders, which is soon to go to japan for a friendly visit.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Inauguration Meeting of Asian Table Tennis Union Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

an inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union opened ceremoniously in peking this morning.

participants were:

the delegation of the cambodian table tennis federation with chan youran, president of the federation, as its leader and van piny as its deputy leader;

the delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon led by n.e. thangaraja, secretary of the association;

the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea with bae myong gyu, president of the association, as its leader and choi gi uk, member of the standing committee of the association, as its deputy leader;

the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien, acting president of the association;

a. nayernouri, representative of the physical education and recreation organization of iran;

the delegation of the iraqi table tennis association led by salim al-jassar, director general of physical education of the ministry of education;

the delegation of the japan table tennis association led by hisao kido, vice-president of the association;

the delegation of the kuwait table tennis federation composed of mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary of the federation, and ali nasser ahmad, member of the federation;

the delegation of the table tennis association of malaysia led by khor teik hooi, secretary of the association;

the delegation of the all-nepal table tennis association led by posana raj josni, vice-president of the association;

the delegation of the pakistan table tennis federation led by saeed hasan shah, vice-president of the federation;

mustafa saffariny, representative of the delegation of the palestine sports table tennis federation;

the delegation of the singapore table tennis association composed of ang kok peng, acting president of the association, and tang tuck wah, first vice-president of the association;

the delegation of the syrian general sports federation led by rida mohamed asgahai, secretary of the federation; and

the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china led by sung chung, acting president of the association.

a delegation of the lebanese table tennis federation to the meeting is on its way to china.

this morning's session was presided over by chan youran, leader of the delegation of the cambodian table tennis federation, and n.e. thangaraja, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon.

chan youran declared the meeting open. yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and of the all-china sports federation, delivered a message of greetings.

on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, the all-china sports federation, the chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen, yu pu-hsueh offered heartfelt congratulations on the opening of the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union.

yu pu-hsuen said: "in recent years, table tennis in asia has deeply impressed the world both with its extent of popularization and with the raising of its technical level. there has been further increase in the exchanges among table tennis circles of asian countries and between them and other countries of the world, thus greatly promoting the friendship and unity among the peoples and players of various countries. under such circumstances, it has been the common desire of table tennis circles in asia to establish an organization which can truly represent this developing sport in asia. the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union is being successfully held today. this is an important event worthy of congratulation for table tennis circles in asia. the physical culture workers and sportsmen of our country wholeheartedly support the opening of this inauguration meeting."

he expressed the conviction that through the joint efforts of all participating delegations from various table tennis associations and by means of full consultations this meeting will surely achieve positive results. he wished the meeting complete success.

the meeting then proceeded with discussions.

the discussions continued in the afternoon. the afternoon session was presided over by ta quang chien, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam, and bae myong gyu, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea. through full discussion and consultation by the participants, the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the asian table tennis union was formally inaugurated this afternoon and that the first asian table tennis championships since the inauguration of the asian table tennis union will be held in peking this september.

today's meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Maytime Tour to China Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

the australia-china society maytime tour to china led by peter john cochrane concluded a visit to peking and left here by train today to tour changsha, shaoshan and elsewhere before going home.

the 21-member group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, hsieh chi-mei, hsi chen-huan and chu kun.

the tour came to china on april 19. before coming to peking, it visited kwangchow, shanghai, tsinan and tsingtao and was warmly received by local people.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Belgian Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this morning met baron patriek nothomb, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of belgium in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CUBA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Cuban National Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission arranged a ceremony in the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the cuban national gymnastic team which is on a friendly visit to china. the ceremony was followed by an exhibition given by chinese and cuban gymnasts.

attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the exhibition were:

aldides aguillera laboles, leader of the cuban national gymnastic team and chief of the sports activities section of the oriente institute of sports, physcial education and recreation; cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez, and other embassy officials; and

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association; and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yu pu-hsuen, li ching-chuan, chang wen-chin, hsing jen-hsien, tien chen and hsin cheng.

ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, also attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the exhibition.

before the ceremony started, wang meng and shen chien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with team leader aldides aguillera laboles., ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez was present.

the hall hung the national flags of china and cuba as well as huge slogans of welcome. the welcoming ceremony started amid strains of music. when the cuban and chinese gymnasts entered the arena, they drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators. the sportsmen of the two countries exchanged team pennons and souvenirs.

later, the chinese and cuban gymnasts gave an exhibition in optional exercise on women's vaulting horse, free calisthenics, balance beam and uneven bars and on men's vaulting horse, pommelled horse, rings, parallel bars, horizontal bar and free calisthenics. the strong will and good skills shown by the sportsmen drew round after round of warm applause. the hall was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba.

after the exhibition, wang meng, shen chien and team leader aldides aguillera laboles, ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez stepped down the rostrum and shook hands with the chinese and cuban sportsmen, they also posed for a group picture.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Delegation of Danish-Korean Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the three-member delegation of the danish-korean friendship association left here for home by train today. the delegation is composed of christian kirkeo, arne herlov pe-ersen and jan petter sommerfelt.

after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea, the delegation arrived in china on april 28 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their stay in peking, the danish friends visited factories, a people's commune and schools and viewed historical sites.

CHINA AND INDIA

Woman Writer Han Suyin Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

woman writer han suyin arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

she was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations, including ma chia-chun, chang ying, chang ching-ern and li cheng-tseng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo and Wife Meet and Fete Suzuko Goto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun met and feted suzuko goto, widow of the late koji goto, at noon today.

present on the occasion were japanese friends who have come with mme. goto: atuchi goto, vice-president of the japanese table tennis association, and haruko kawamura, koichi moriyama, yoshio one and hiroyuki watanabe.

present were leading members of chinese departments, including chao cheng-hung, liu tsan-yun and wang hsiao-hsien.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Representative of Lebanese Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

fouad habib, treasurer of the lebanese table tennis federation and representative of the i.t.t.f. to the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union, flew in here today.

he was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations liang cho-hui, hu li-peng, kuan hui-kuang and wu hu, and chinese table tennis coaches and players hu ping-chuan, li ho-nan, huang hsi-ping, chen chin-tang and li cho-min.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Leaves Peking for Friendly Performance Tour of Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china left here for pyongyang by special train yesterday on a friendly performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea on invitation. leader of the troupe is hsu ching-hsien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. deputy leaders of the troupe are chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung.

the 204-member troupe includes principal actors and actresses mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin, ling kuei-ming, lu chang-ying, chou hui-fen, chien yung-kang, tung hsi-lin, chu feng-po, chien yung-ho, jen kuei-chen, chen hsien-yang, lu chi-ming and li ming-chiang. secretary general of the troupe is sheng shu-snan and deputy secretaries general are kao hsu and tan shao-fa.

during its visit to korea, the shanghai dance drama troupe of china will give performances of the modern revolutionary ballets "the white-haired girl" and "the red detachment of women" and concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river".

seeing the troupe off at the railway station were wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and liu ching-tang, members of the cultural group under the state council; and leading members of departments concerned, including ting hsueh-sung, tsao ke-chiang and liu hsi-lin, as well as 400 people from the art and literary circles.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking yu song jin and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the comrades of the troupe were overjoyed at having the opportunity to visit the democratic people's republic of korea, china's fraternal neighbour. they said that during the protracted struggle against their common enemies, the people of china and korea have built their great friendship and militant unity in blood. they said: "through our visit we will convey to the heroic korean people the chinese people's profound revolutionary friendship and learn modestly from the korean people and their artists."

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Arrives in Pyongyang

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, May 6, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china arrived here this afternoon by special train, bringing with it the profound revolutionary friendship of the chinese people towards the fraternal korean people.

led by hsu ching-hsien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and with chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung as deputy heads, the troupe was invited to make a friendly visit and performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by over 2,000 people including pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; chang chol, vice-minister of culture; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literature and art unions; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; kim hak mun, president of the college of music and dancing; bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; as well as citizens and cultural workers of pyongyang.

also present at the railway station were liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea; ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and staff members of the chinese embassy.

the pyongyang railway station was a scene of jubilation. the flower-waving crowds carried streamers reading in both korean and chinese: "warm welcome to the shanghai dance drama troupe of china exclamation" "long live the blood-cemented unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" the train pulled into the station, amidst a sea of waving bouquets and ribbons. with revolutionary sentiments, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms sang the "song of marshal kim il sung" and "the east is red". korean artists presented flowers to the chinese comrades. an atmosphere of warm friendship between the korean and chinese peoples and artists prevailed at the station.

when the shanghai dance drama troupe passed the heroic korean city sinuiju on its way to pyongyang, it was warmly greeted by pak yong gwan, vice-chairman of the north

pyongan provincial people's committee; cha won gol, chairman of the sinuiju municipal people's committee; kim gwan il, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial korea-china friendship association; and over 2,000 dancing and singing workers, artists and students.

pak do un, director, and chang song royl, instructor, of the cultural department of the sinuiju municipal people's committee, specially went to tantung, china, to welcome the troupe.

chong chun hwan, director of the korean ministry of culture, han byong ho, director of the ministry of foreign affairs, and li sung jun, instructor of the committee for foreign culture relations, went from pyongyang to sinuiju specially to greet the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien Meet Comrade Ly Ban

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yang cnien, minister of communications; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met with ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam. the meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ambassador ngo thuyen of the d.r.v.n. to china was present at the meeting.

also present were dinh van tram, assistant to vice-minister ly ban; ho han, second secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and liang feng, a leading member, and chao chung-hsin, a staff member, of a chinese department.

Chinese Communications Delegation Returns to Peking from DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the chinese communications delegation led by yang chien, minister of communications, returned to peking by air today from a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including han nien-lung, pan yu-hung, han tsung-cheng, ma yao-chi, chu chun-ho, han wei-min, su chien, yu mei and lu wei-chao.

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 6, 1972)

the pakistan military delegation led by major general a.b. awan left here for kwangchow by special plane today in the company of yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the distinguished pakistan guests arrived in shanghai from nanking on the afternoon of may 3. upon its arrival in and departure from shangnai, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of the units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai, including chen shin-fa, hsu tung-yen, tsai chun-fan, ma ching-po and shin ping.

during its stay here, the delegation visited a unit of the p.l.a. east china sea fleet, the chiangnan shipyard and the shanghai no. 3 radio factory. they were accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters and the workers. on the evening of may 3, chen shih-fa gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation. at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, chen shih-fa and a.b. awan spoke and toasted the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and pakistan.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine Sports Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

a delegation of the palestine sports table tennis federation led by ibrahim mozahid ibrahim, director of the palestinian supreme council concerned with youth, arrived here by air today to attend the inauguration meeting for the asian table tennis union and to pay a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are rabia hafiz tourk and mohamed hashim hazim.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including kuo lien-kang, hu li-peng, fu chao-lou, ta chung and hsu kuo-an, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players liao wen-ting, hsi en-ting, li teh-yang, lin mei-chun and liu ya-chin.

also present was munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of Philippine Women Doctors Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the 20-member delegation of the association of women doctors of the philippines led by helen h. paulino-abundo left here by air today for a visit to shanghai. it will leave for home after that visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including kao chin-o, wu ying-kai, lin ching, wang ta-wan, wang yi, yang shu-lien, hung wei-ying and ti hui-chu.

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and feted the philippine guests while they were in peking.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on april 26. it visited factories, hospitals, schools, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking and kwangchow.

Delegation of "Association for Philippine-Chinese Understanding" Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the delegation of "the association for philippine-chinese understanding" left here by train today to tour southern china. the delegation is led by alejandro roces, chairman, and gemma araneta and rosario planas, co-chairmen, of the association.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations including kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu, tang yeh-wen, cheng jui-sheng and wei chien-yan.

during its stay in peking the delegation visited schools, factories and historical sites.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Bank Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

the delegation of the national bank of romania led by its vice-president horea tatu left peking for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin and fang kao, vice-presidents of the people's bank of china, and keng tao-ming, deputy general manager of the bank of china.

also present was iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived in china for a visit on april 22 on invitation. the romanian comrades visited shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow where they held discussions on banking with comrades of provincial and municipal branches and primary units of the people's bank of china. the delegation also visited the 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow. in this city chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met with all members of the delegation.

the romanian comrades were warmly welcomed by local revolutionary committees and people wherever they went.

Delegation of Romanian Light Industry Ministry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

a delegation of the ministry of light industry of the socialist republic of romania led by ion craciun, minister of light industry, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of light industry.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; tsao lu, vice-minister of light industry; and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, li chien-min and kao lu.

present were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, and other members, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Peking Banquet Warmly Welcomes Tanzanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all members of the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service.

attending the banquet were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, m.a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy in peking, major t.a.m. simba, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy.

present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chang ling-yin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of p.l.a. services and arms, peking units and peking garrison, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries pan yen, hsueh shao-ching, sung cheng-chih, yang kun-shan, hu chi-tsai, pien tsu-hou, lung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, wang yi-chih, lu tsun-fu, chai cheng-wen, wang an-chu, ho ying, hsiang chien, wang yueh-hsi, lu kuei, chang shu, cheng fei and chen ta-yuan.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. vice-minister wang shu-sheng and junior minister geoffrey oscar mhagama made speeches.

vice-minister wang shu-sheng said: "under the leadership of president nyerere, the tanzanian people and army have waged unremitting struggles against imperialist conspiracies of split and subversion to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and won one victory after another. taking 'arusha declaration' personally worked out by president nyerere as the guiding principle, the tanzanian people and army have worked hard for the prosperity of the country in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, and achieved marked successes in the course of developing the national economy and building up national defence. the tanzanian people's defence forces is growing in strength and continuously playing an active role in the struggle to defend national security and safeguard national independence. the tanzanian government and people have persistently opposed imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the power politics of the superpowers, and actively supported the national liberation movements in asia and africa, thus making precious contributions to promoting the afro-asian people's revolutionary cause against imperialism. the chinese people and people's liberation army heartily rejoice over the achievements scored by the tanzanian people and army and greatly admire your revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle."

referring to the excellent world revolutionary situation, vice-minister wang shu-sheng pointed out: "imperialism refuses to take its defeat lying down. in order to preserve its colonial interest in africa, it has tried in a thousand and one ways to disrupt the unity and solidarity of african countries, interfere in their internal affairs, plunder their resources, and has even sent mercenary troops for invasion in a vain attempt to stage a comeback and continue to ride roughshod over the african people and lord it over them. but wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. imperialist aggression and oppression can only compel the people of various african countries to rise up in struggles even more resolutely. the chinese people and people's liberation army resolutely condemn all the conspiracies of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and firmly support the just struggle of the people of various african countries."

in conclusion, he wished that the profound militant friendship between the people and armies of china and tanzania forged in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism would be further strengthened and developed.

junior minister mhagama said: "since gaining independence the people of tanzania have doubled their efforts to completely eradicate the vestiges of domination and to build a new man on the spirit of the dignity of man and self-reliance."

he warmly praised the people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), namibia, zimbabwe and azania for their valiant struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism as well as their great victories. he admired the militant spirit shown by the people in the middle east in their struggle against the israeli aggressors.

the junior minister said: "in indochina we witness the gallant struggle of the peoples of laos, cambodia and viet nam to liberate their motherlands from the domination of u.s. imperialism and its puppets. while condemning

the intensive and destructive bombing the world has ever known in viet nam as well as all round aggression of the imperialist forces, we are firmly convinced that the revolution of the fraternal peoples of laos, cambodia and viet nam will score bigger and greater victories and that the puppets and imperialists will be driven into the ground."

talking about the friendship between the people of tanzania and china, junior minister mnagama said: "this friendship is founded on a solid foundation of the common objectives that we share against colonialism, imperialism and power politics as well as respect for one another, non-interference in each other's affairs and cooperation and support in our mutual endeavours."

the speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

present were also military attaches of embassies of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Addresses Third Committee of UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 4, 1972)

chinese representative yen chia-hua has made an address on debt problems faced by developing countries. he was speaking at the may 2 meeting of the third committee (financing) of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad).

yen chia-hua said: "the developing countries abound in natural resources, have a long history and are inhabited by brave and industrious peoples. however, the prolonged imperialist and colonialist rule and plunder over the past centuries have made these countries poverty-stricken and backward. to date, the economic conditions and the people's livelihood in many developing countries have not yet been fundamentally improved.

"at present, the economic development of many developing countries is threatened by the increasing burden of debt-service repayments. this has become a very acute problem to these countries."

he pointed out: "apart from historical reasons, the heavy debt burden of the developing countries, as we see it, is also due to the economic and trade relations incompatible with the principle of equality and mutual benefit existing between certain countries and the developing countries as well as to the hard terms and conditions on which the loans are provided."

yen chia-hua said: "we hold that in dealing with debt problems, creditor countries should make full allowance

for debtor countries' difficulties. we are firmly opposed to any attempt by creditor countries to press these countries for debt-servicing and put political pressure to bear upon them and impair the interests of the developing countries by taking advantage of debt problems."

"we maintain that, when giving economic aid of any kind, an aid-giving country should strictly respect the sovereignty of recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. we support the reasonable demands of developing countries for increasing the volume of foreign aid, softening the terms and conditions of loans and readjusting the debt burden, etc. in connection with the demands of the developing countries many resolutions were adopted at the previous sessions of the united nations conference on trade and development. it is regrettable that these resolutions have not been genuinely implemented by all countries. it is our hope that the present conference will make decisions through full consultations and put them into operation."

he went on: "since the founding of the people's republic of china we have, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, established and developed relations of economic and technical cooperation with many friendly countries and provided them with assistance within our capabilities. in providing economic and technical aid to other countries, we have been following the eight principles proclaimed long ago by our government. the eight principles are:

"1. the chinese government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. it never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual.

"2. in providing aid to other countries, the chinese government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges.

"3. the chinese government provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible.

"4. in providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the chinese government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on china but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

"5. the chinese government tries its best to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital.

"6. the chinese government provides the best-quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. if the equipment and material provided by the chinese government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the chinese government undertakes to replace them.

"7. in giving any particular technical assistance, the chinese government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique.

"8. the experts dispatched by the chinese government to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts of the recipient country. the chinese experts are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities."

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yen chia-hua said: "the eight principles fully manifest the basic policies of our government on foreign aid and reflect china's sincere desire to develop economic and technical cooperation with other developing countries. our words are always followed by our deeds. take china's loans for external aid, all of them have long since been extended interest-free, and we have never pressed the recipient countries for debt-servicing."

he said: "however, as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we have provided is very limited. we are ready to make continuous efforts in the hope that we can gradually change this situation and make a greater contribution."

yen chia-hua said in conclusion: "in their efforts to develop national economy, the developing countries have very favourable conditions. nevertheless, they will also encounter many obstacles and difficulties. but even a thousand-mile journey starts with the first step. we are convinced that so long as the developing countries rely on their own efforts, bring the wisdom of the people into full play, obtain the foreign aid available and utilize their natural resources in the economic development, they will surely be able to make their countries strong and prosperous".

Deputy Head of Chinese Delegation Lin Ping Addresses Third UNCTAD Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 5, 1972)

lin ping, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, addressed the plenary meeting of the third united nations conference on trade and development yesterday afternoon on the "trade and economic aspects of disarmament". his statement reads:

mr. president,

the delegation of the people's republic of china deems it necessary to make a few remarks on the "trade and economic aspects of disarmament".

1. china has always been in favour of disarmament. but in our opinion, it would not do to put the blame for the arms race on all countries, and it would not be correct indiscriminately to demand disarmament by all countries alike. the present state of affairs is that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are continuing to pursue their policies of aggression and war and that many asian,

african and latin american countries and some other medium and small countries are being subjected to threats and aggression; these countries cannot but build and strengthen their own defence forces in order to prevent and resist foreign aggression, interference, subversion and control. they are engaged in struggles for national liberation and independence. they have taken up arms simply because they are compelled to do so, and it is not at all a question of arms race. in order to press forward with their policy of hegemony, the one or two superpowers have all along been stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and vigorously developing nuclear weapons, thus seriously threatening international peace. it is understandable that the people of the world long for disarmament and particularly for nuclear disarmament. however, the superpowers, while talking about disarmament every day, are actually engaged in arms expansion daily. the so-called nuclear disarmament which they are supposed to seek is entirely for the purpose of monopolizing nuclear weapons in order to carry out nuclear threats and blackmail. as is known to all, china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. the chinese government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. we always mean what we say.

2. to oppose arms expansion and war preparations by the superpowers and demand the using of savings from disarmament to improve the livelihood of the people and assist the developing countries -- such a desire is quite understandable and enjoys our sympathy. in recent years, however, the actual state of affairs is that the two superpowers are stepping up their arms race, increasing their military expenditures and pushing their policy of aggression and expansion. what they are preoccupied with is to cut down the expenditures in other fields so as to step up arms expansion and war preparations. they are, in no way, prepared to reduce their armaments and cut down their military expenditures. moreover, since their arms expansion and war preparations are determined by their social system and imperialist policy, it is all the more impossible for them to use the savings to assist the developing countries. in the circumstances of the stepped-up arms expansion and war preparations by the two superpowers and their strife for world hegemony, the question of disarmament cannot possibly be settled. we hold that the policy of relying mainly on one's own efforts while seeking possible external aid as an auxiliary is the fundamental way for the developing countries to develop their national economy. here again, mutual support and assistance among the developing countries and their marching forward together are of great significance.

3. basing itself on the above-mentioned views, the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on this draft resolution. we would like, however, to avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm that together with the people of various countries, the chinese people will, as always, continue to make concerted efforts, persist in struggle and strive for the attainment of the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

that is all i want to say. thank you, mr. president.

Chinese Delegation to UN Economic and Social Council Session Leaves Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1972)

delegate wang jun-sheng, deputy delegate an tung and three others on the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 52nd session of the u.n. economic and social council left here for new york by air this afternoon.

deputy delegates wang tzu-chuan, meng chien, wu chien and chien cho-po will soon leave here to join them in new york.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade li chiang and chen chieh; fu hao, director of the general office of the ministry of foreign affairs; chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of departments concerned yang yu-heng, an chih-yuan, ling ching, pi chi-lung and others.

CHINA AND URUGUAY

Shen Chien Meets and Fetes Uruguayan Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1972)

shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, this afternoon met and feted the students' visiting group of the department of architecture of the university of the oriental republic of uruguay led by professor jorge bisogno arnoletti. the host and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yuen tai-heng, lin chen, shen yun-ao, hsi chen-huan and tai chih-chao.

the uruguayan friends arrived here by train on may 3. they visited a university, a factory, a people's commune, a construction site and historical sites here. they will leave for home via kwangchow the day after tomorrow.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Division under the PLA Peking Garrison Command Criticizes Idealist Transcendentalism, Upholds Materialist Theory of Reflection

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1972)

(NCNA) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism," the Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Peking Garrison Command reads and studies conscientiously, criticizes penetratingly the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and upholds the materialist theory of reflection. Members of the Party committee often go deep into the basic-level units to make investigations, sum up experience and guide the work as a whole, so as to make leadership work more practical. This effectively strengthens the revolutionized building of the army unit.

In the past, the Party committee of this division paid relatively close attention to investigating the actual conditions. After the convention of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, its members have conscientiously read and studied the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, thereby further strengthening their consciousness of going deep into realities to make investigation and study. Last year, the army unit penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line. In order to acquire experience and guide the work as a whole, most of the leading members of the Party committee of this division went to the basic level and went through practice together with the cadres and the fighters.

A certain member of the standing committee of the Party committee who was concurrently a deputy political commissar went to the 5th company of a certain regiment to acquire experience in conducting line education. He remained and lived among the fighters and joined them in study and discussion,

collecting a great deal of first-hand information. There, he selected four squads which had their own characteristics and preliminarily summed up their experience in conducting education in the line. He first handed this experience to the company Party branch and the squad and platoon cadres for discussion and then revised and supplemented it. After this experience had been tested in practice for a certain period of time in the company and proved to be effective, he wrote a report on the investigation of this experience and popularized it in the whole division, giving an impetus to the education in the line conducted in the whole army unit.

On another occasion, the army unit was carrying out field camp training. The circumstances were very difficult. The Party committee of the division understood that many problems needed to be solved during the field camp training. Its leading comrades went separately to participate in practice, to make investigation and study and to acquire correct understanding, giving the army unit prompt guidance. After coming to a certain regiment, a certain member of the standing committee of the Party committee who was currently a deputy division commander helped the fighters in carrying machine guns and knapsacks in the course of field camping. In the course of training for mountain warfare, he went to the squads and platoons and the training grounds to make investigation and study and got together with the cadres and fighters to analyze the conditions and to solve the problems met with in the course of training. He guided the regiment to accomplish its task of training with excellent results.

After going deep into realities to make investigation and study, the members of the standing committee of this division succeeded in pushing forward better the basic-level work to develop continuously. The deputy secretary of the Party committee who was also the division commander once came to the 3rd company of a certain regiment precisely when the fighters were putting forward their views to the cadres. After investigation, he learned that they had conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works so that they applied the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" in analyzing the problems cropping up in the company's work and boldly uncovered the contradictions. This showed this company's revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study and its precious revolutionary spirit of imposing high demands on its work. He confirmed the results achieved by this company in the study of philosophy and, in the light of the problems brought forward by the fighters, gave them concrete help, enabling the 3rd company to go forward at a still bigger pace. Some time later, he came again to the 3rd company and discovered that a certain fighter had been transferred several times to different posts. He called on the cadres and the fighters and had chats with them and discovered that this fighter had been transferred several times because some comrades in the company did not do ideological work carefully on him and they just transferred a defective fighter to other posts so as to save themselves trouble. From this he saw that the 3rd company had a good side of daring to uncover contradictions and a defective side of being unable to do ideological work carefully. Accordingly, he helped the cadres of this company in strengthening ideological and political work, further pushing forward the company's work.

The members of the Party committee of this division pay attention to combining conscientious reading and study, deep-going investigation and prompt summing up of experience, thereby promoting the work of the army unit and raising the level of leadership of the Party committee. Since last year, through investigation and study, they have handled better some problems of construction of the army unit and written some reports on the result of their investigations. Some of these reports have already been approved by the higher-level Party committee and circularized. Relatively good results have been scored.

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TEACHING MATERIAL

Deal Correctly with Problems Concerning the Editing and Writing of Teaching Material

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The teaching texts should be thoroughly reformed." The reform of old teaching material and the editing and writing of new teaching material is a deep ideological revolution. By means of the practice of editing and writing, we have deeply realized that in order to edit and write new teaching material well, we must deal correctly with the following three relevant problems in a proper manner.

Deal Correctly with the Problem of the Relationship Between Political Education and the Teaching of Fundamental Knowledge

"The relationship between being red and being expert, between politics and vocational work, constitutes a unity of opposites." The contradiction between ideological and political education and the teaching of fundamental knowledge is not only antagonistic, but also a unity of opposites. For the sake of capitalist restoration, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type first proceeded from the right and advanced such fallacies as language and mathematics being "docile tools." When these fallacies were thoroughly criticized and repudiated, they again proceeded from the extreme "Left" to interfere with Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education by carrying out "liquidationism" in a big way.

Influenced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, editing and writing personnel at one time followed the mistaken trend of rather be "Left" than Right. When compiling and selecting language teaching material, they paid attention only to its political content, and cared nothing about the elegance and style of the writing. They chose with priority what they considered to be articles with good political content. In compiling and writing exercises they dared not use accounts and narratives that were correct in concept or of a style elegant and easier to remember, and wrote very little of exercises in the use of words, terms, phrases and articles. When compiling and writing mathematical problems, even the most elementary applied problem would be clothed in a great deal of unsuitable political terms. In that way not only did they fail to explain clearly the fundamental conditions and internal relations of the problem, but they also brought about an alienation of ideological and political education from the teaching of fundamental knowledge.

We have studied many times the relevant directives of Chairman Mao on teaching and realized that in the compiling and writing of teaching material the so-called "put intellectual education first" or "politics could substitute for cultural knowledge" is both extremely wrong. The relationship between politics and vocational work can only be that between the commander and the subordinate.

Recently, in the compiling and writing of teaching material, we have paid attention to the following points. When choosing teaching material, we place the political criterion in the dominant position and the artistic criterion in the secondary position. Unity of opposites is maintained by combining revolutionary political content as much as possible with perfect artistic form. As for lessons in some of the former text books which were correct in fundamental concepts and elegant in style but the method of presentation of which was far from satisfactory, we carry out rewriting on them seriously. As for some traditional lessons whose political and artistic standards are high, a reasonable number of them should also be selected for us.

In teaching common words used in the countryside, we have adopted the method of "picture-book learner" for the first grade. For all other grades loose-leaf supplements of these words are inserted into the text books.

Deal Correctly with the Problem of the Relationship Between Theory and Practice

Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and their gang described language and mathematics as "purely tools," and uttered such nonsense as "There is no natural connection between language and Marxism" and "Study well adding two and two and multiplying it by three. Industrial and agricultural production has nothing to do with me." The three separations in teaching was an important cause leading to the three separations in teaching. However, after the black theory of "purely tools" was criticized, interference again came from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Without a basis in the characteristics of fundamental teaching in primary schools, the teachers over-emphasized the practical side and neglected the teaching of fundamental knowledge, and that caused dislocations in the knowledge of the students and weakness in knowledge. In the direction of mathematics, the phenomenon of the "leap-frog system" was particularly serious. By means of study and summing up, we realized that we must maintain the principle of unity of the opposites between theory and practice.

The practice of the three great revolutionary movements is a source of inspiration to the compiling and writing of new teaching material. By going deep into the factories, countryside and schools, we have received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and by carrying out investigation and study and compiling matter obtained through experience, we have taken the new situation and gains in class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiments and reflected them in time in teaching texts.

On the basis of the characteristics of fundamental teaching in primary schools, we have strengthened the teaching of fundamental knowledge. For example, in order to enable the students to master the rules governing the language of the motherland so that they could better study and propagate Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have in the 4th and 5th grades language class added exercises on grammar and rhetoric. In the

chapter on percentages for 5th grade mathematics, we have added fractions, decimals and reduction of percentages into numbers, laying the foundation for the calculation of these three kinds of practical problems.

We have also attached great importance to training the analysis, judgment and reasoning of the students as well as their ability to solve actual problems. Mathematics for the 1st grade includes reading and writing of figures from 1 to 10. In the past we had overlooked the composition of the figures and difficulties were encountered when the students were doing sums involving the method of carrying over. We have added this to our lessons. In that way it is not only beneficial for the students to understand the method of carrying over in addition and the method of subtracting but it also trains the ability of the students to analyze problems.

Deal Correctly with the Problem of the Relationship between Following Closely the Situation and Relative Stability

In the past teaching material for language contained much feudalist revisionist black goods such as "emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers" (great people) and "wind, flowers, snow and moon" (gay life) were included and in mathematics there were many problems separated from the practice of struggle (including some unusual problems of a biased nature). This was wholly incompatible with the vigorous and flourishing situation in socialist revolution and production. Later, under the interference of extreme "Left" ideas of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we again one-sidedly stressed that teaching material should "follow closely the situation" and overlooked the relative stability of teaching material, and that resulted in major changes in teaching material every year.

We hold that teaching material must reflect the new gains in social revolution and construction, must place proletarian politics in command, and must combine theory with practice. However, for them to be beneficial to junior and primary schools, the first and second volumes for the various grades should be better linked together and the teaching material should be kept relatively stable. Because of that, when compiling and writing teaching material, aside from adding new content based on the developing situation, attention must also be given to leaving some leeway, and let the various localities write and choose some teaching material themselves to enrich the content of teaching. Before compiling and writing teaching material, repeated discussions and study should be made on the needs of the various grades and overall planning should be made to guard against paying attention to one to the neglect of the other and teaching material and the system having to be changed every year.

- The Teaching Material Editing and Writing Group of Soochow District

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YOUTH ASSAULT TEAM

A Most Active and Vital Force

- An account of a youth assault team of a production brigade in Hsinp'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1972)

"The youth are one of the most active and vital forces in society. They are the most anxious to learn, they are the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." In his foreword to "The Youth Assault Team of the No. 9 Agricultural Producers' Cooperative in Hsinp'ing Village, Chungshan Hsien" in Upsurge of Socialism in China's Countryside in 1955, great leader Chairman Mao consistently encouraged the youth of Hsinp'ing village (now Hsinp'ing No. 1 production brigade of Minchung commune), urged them to develop their glorious revolutionary tradition, and called upon them to battle bravely on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and develop into a most active and vital force.

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After the solar period of "Clear and Bright" had passed, we came to Hsinp'ing No. 1 production brigade for a visit and saw before us fields on both banks of the gurgling river, dancing groves of green bamboo, and fruit laden banana, laichee, papaya and guava trees swaying gently in the wind. On the vast sandy fields where green seedlings were growing strongly, members of the youth assault team and commune members were busily removing weeds from between the rows.

The working cadres of the production brigade working in the field told us: "This year, by means of the education in line, the zeal of everybody in emulating Tachai has become higher. Especially during the time of spring plowing and planting preparation, the youth assault team, braving the old and rain, battled on the vast sandy fields, dug alluvial mud, and dressed the fields with more fertilizer than in any previous year. This year spring transplanting has been carried out early, fine strain short-stalk rice has been popularized in all places, and they have also triumphed over the spring drought and tidal waves....."

We could hardly repress our excitement and said, "Then there should be another bumper harvest this year."

They replied, "Under normal conditions a bumper harvest should be in order at the end of the year. However, there are two things we must be on the look out for. We cannot just hope for smooth sailing all the way, but have still to be prepared for struggles against drought, waterlogging, insect pests, typhoons and other natural calamities, and must not be the slightest bit lethargic or careless."

Immediately after that, they introduced to us two cases of triumphing over natural calamities and scoring bumper harvests by the youth assault team last year against the assaults of typhoon and tidal wave.

In the middle of June last year, just as lichee nuts were beginning to ripen and cicadas were singing in the trees and the vast sandy fields were a rippling sea of golden stalks. The people were making preparations to gather in their early crop when all of a sudden, a strong typhoon appearing from the South Sea landed on the delta of the Pearl River. Wind velocity at the center was of the 11th grade, and Hsinp'ing No. 1 production brigade was directly in its path. In order to prevent the rice stalk from being mown down by the wind, the Party branch of the production brigade decided to flood the fields and wage a struggle for grain against the typhoon. That night, under the leadership of the Party branch an army to fight against the wind and carry out emergency operations with the youth assault team as the hardcore was formed and rapidly dispatched to the frontline. The night was pitch dark with howling wind and pouring rain, and one after another angry waves lashed the levees. Some of the assault team members dived into the water to open the sluice gates to flood the fields with water. Some patrolled the levees, discovered breaches and filled them up in time as well as shoring up the threatened sections. Some looked after the five-guaranteed families and the draft oxen.....

Liang Tai-hao, a member of an assault team of the No. 7 production team battled by the side of all until 2 o'clock in the morning. When she completed her task and returned home, she was tired out and was lying on bed resting when she again heard a shout from the commune member next door: "The water is level with the footpath alongside the fields, and the ears of rice are in danger of being covered!"

Bouncing once more out of bed and shouting as she ran to wake up assault team members Liang Tai-ts'ai, Liang Ken-yüan, and Li Hsi-p'ei as well as others, she raced to the levees with them to close the sluice gates. The wind was growing stronger and stronger and the rain was falling heavier and heavier. Carrying planks for the sluice gates everybody was buffeted by the wind and rain and could hardly see. Some of the carrying poles broke, so they carried the planks on their shoulders or dragged them by hand and finally closed five of the sluice gates.

However, when they were closing the last one, the plank used on the outside of the levee, because of the lashing of the waves, fell in the water. They hastened to close the gate on the inside of the levee, but because of the rise of the water and the rapid flow of the current, they tried many times without success. If the sluice gate was not closed in time, not only would it cause the ripened kernels to germinate through over-long immersion, but the homes of more than 150 commune members along the banks would be flooded.

At that critical moment, everybody calmly stuck big bamboo poles into the river in front of the sluice gate with those on the top holding grimly on, and three assault team members including Liang Ken-yüan, in spite of the

danger of being washed away through the sluice gate, held on to the bamboo poles, and braving the swirling current, lowered themselves into the water and recovered the sluice gate plank from the bottom of the river. They continued battling until daybreak, and eventually closed the sluice gates and averted further damage.

This active and vigorous assault team, though physically in the vast sandy fields, have their minds filled with the lofty idea of building up a new socialist countryside, and wherever difficulties should be encountered, they would immediately hasten there. For more than ten years, every winter and spring, braving the intense cold and the rain, they would go to the river to dig for alluvial mud, and carry it back boatload by boatload to the fields. They have also raised more than 3,300 mow of low-lying fields over more than 2 feet below sea-level in the whole production brigade by more than a foot higher. Together with the broad masses of commune members they have also conscientiously implemented the "8-Character Charter," practiced scientific farming, and turned more than 3,000 mow of low-yield fields, which before the agricultural collectivization could only produce slightly more than 200 catties per mow, into high-yield fields with guaranteed harvests in spite of drought and flooding. Since 1967, the per-mow yield of grain has averaged about 1,000 catties a year. Last year, in spite of the onslaught of serious natural calamities, the per-mow yield of grainstill reached 940 catties.

Chairman Mao in his foreword to "The Youth Assault Team of No. 9 Agricultural Producers' Cooperative in Hsinp'ing Village, Chungshan Hsien" has patiently taught us: "We hope that the various local Party organizations will help and work with the Youth League organizations in determining how to bring the strength of our youth into the fullest possible play. We must not lump them together with everybody else and overlook their special characteristics."

The Party branch of Hsinp'ing production brigade has implemented conscientiously this directive of Chairman Mao, paid attention to strengthening political and ideological work over the young people and let them play their parts to the full. At present members of this youth assault team have increased from 36 of 17 years ago to 226. The youth assault team members of former years have joined the Communist Party and some have become cadres of this commune. A younger generation, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought is also growing up. Of the new and old assault team members, 87 have become Party members or League members, 38 have been elected into the leading bodies of the production brigade or its production teams, and they comprise 68 percent of the total number of cadres.

The class struggle in No. 7 production team has been more complex. Under the provocation of evil elements disunity was fostered among the cadres, the production target was not being fulfilled and for a time it degenerated into a backward unit. Woman brigade member Liang Tai-hao was elected an accountant for the production team by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Not long afterward, the poor and lower-middle peasants also wanted her to

become the leader of the production team. Liang Tai-hao secretly thought to herself, "I have just become the accountant and have not yet mastered the use of the abacus, how could I serve as the production team leader?"

Liang Ch'ing-neng, an old assault team member and the current secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, showed concern for her politically and supported her in her work. She stepped forward bravely and shouldered the load of the revolution. The class enemies hated this growing seedling with a vengeance, spread rumors and lies everywhere and uttered such nonsense as "We have always men running the affairs of women here, now instead a woman is running our affairs," and they incited some of the commune members not to go to work or to take orders when work was assigned. Faced with this violent class struggle, Liang Tai-hao was not the slightest bit intimidated. With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the assault team members, she mobilized the masses of commune members, exposed and criticized the sabotage of unity by the class enemies and raised the awareness of class struggle of the cadres and the commune members. Later the cadres and the masses of commune members of this production brigade became united unanimously, revolution and production improved and the backward physiognomy rapidly changed. Liang Tai-hao slowly grew up in the struggle and gloriously joined the Communist Party. Last year she was elected a member of the committee of the Party branch and became the secretary of the League branch of the production brigade.

The example of Liang Tai-hao, a youth assault team member growing up in struggle,is not an isolated instance. The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants here have also introduced to us the advanced deeds of Lu Shun-ti, a new assault team member and leader of the No. 9 production team, and Lu Shu-nan, an old assault team member and deputy leader of the production team, in learning from one another, supporting one another and relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants to bring about a rapid transformation in the physiognomy of the production team.

Lu Shun-ti has been nicknamed "Little Tiger" by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Although she is still young, she nevertheless possesses great aspiration. At the age of twenty she was elected the deputy head of the leadership group of the production team. Last year, at the age of 22, she also became the leader of the production team. Some of the commune members talked privately among themselves, saying, "Shun-ti has still to taste the saltiness of sea water. I am afraid she is still unable to keep a house well."

Her thinking was once also troubled, and she thought that she was only good for leading the young people in rushing here or there on emergency assignments but would not be equal to the task of leading the whole production team in grasping revolution and stimulating production. Lu Shu-nan encouraged her, "Carry on, the poor and lower-middle peasants are behind you and I too will give you my support. It is like the time when you first rowed a boat to haul mud. Without falling into the water a couple of times, how could you master the technique? As long as you will rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought on the top and the broad masses of commune members at the

bottom, any difficulty could be overcome." With the help of the old assault team member, Lu Shun-ti acquired confidence and very quickly developed into a good production team leader.

She would get up early in the morning when it was still dark, set the pace in labor during the day time, and lead the commune members in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's writings at night. In order to increase production, with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the old assault team members, she boldly reformed the farming system and practiced scientific farming. Last year, she was anxious to popularize such fine rice strains as the "Kuang-erh-ai" (广二矮) and the "Ch'iu-ch'ien-ai" (秋前矮), but some of the commune members still had reservations and they said, "In case of a production decrease, you as the housekeeper would be held responsible." Lu Shun-ti was a bit deflated. Lu Shun-nan helped her out in time by telling her that in order to popularize a fine strain, she must be a pioneer in thinking. A boat could never fetch enough alluvial mud at one time, and everybody must give a hand before the matter could be properly carried out! Therefore they first obtained unified understanding in the committee of the brigade, called many meetings of commune members, held separate talks with the commune members, and repeatedly propagated the superiority of the fine strains and the importance of obtaining high yield in farming to the revolution. In the end, the commune members themselves consciously adopted the use of fine strains. Last year, although they experienced a typhoon of unprecedented intensity as well as such natural calamities as insect pests, yet the average per-mow yield of grain was still over 1,230 catties.

For the sake of training the young people into successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the Party branch of the production brigade, in cooperation with the League branch, has maintained carrying out class and line education on the youth assault team. They regularly invited back old peasants and former youth assault team members back to tell the young people about the history of the village, their family history, and the history of the youth assault team, and developed remembering and comparing activities. The whole production brigade, with the production teams as units, has operated political evening schools so that the youth assault team members and the broad masses of commune members could study Chairman Mao's works together. They have also, in association with the characteristics of the young people, studied the deeds of such revolutionary heroes as Liu Hu-lan and Lei Feng, raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and established the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly.

By means of the study, the broad masses of the youth assault team members have preserved full political enthusiasm, set a stern demand on themselves, conscientiously transformed their world outlook, resolved to dedicate themselves to the cause of socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and continued to make fresh contributions.

- NCNA reporter
NCNA correspondent

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EDUCATED YOUTHS

Party Organizations in Kiangsu Province Concretely Strengthen Leadership Over the Work of Sending Educated Youths to Mountain and Rural Areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, May 3, 1972) The Party organizations at all levels in Kiangsu Province concretely strengthen their leadership over the work of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas and actively do a good job of re-educating the rusticated educated youths, thereby enabling the broad masses of educated youths to grow up soundly in the vast countryside. At present, more than 1,300 of the educated youths in the whole province who have gone to mountain and rural areas have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, more than 21,000 have joined the Communist Youth League and more than 18,000 have been selected and promoted to the leading groups at all levels. A large group of educated youths have also been recommended by the local poor and lower-middle peasants and posted as agro-technicians, teachers, accountants, wage-point recorders and animal feeders.

Special organs have been set up at all levels ranging from the top to the bottom in Kiangsu Province in order to strengthen education for the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas. The Party committees at all levels have put the work of re-educating the educated youths on their agenda of important tasks. Whenever they go down to the basic level, many leading cadres make it a point to visit the communes and brigades which have rusticated educated youths, so as to learn about their condition, discover problems and solve them promptly. On festivals, holiday or other major occasions, various localities invariably organize comfort teams to visit the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas and to hold informal meetings and report meetings of educated youths to cite the advanced in a big way and propagandize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Every year, the province holds meetings once or twice to exchange experience in the work of re-educating the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas, so as to push forward the work of re-educating the rusticated educated youths in various localities.

The Party organizations at various levels in Kiangsu Province have learned from practice that the re-education for educated youths is fundamentally aimed at educating them in ideology and political line and continuously raising their consciousness of the line struggle. In the past few years, Party organizations at all levels regularly organized the rusticated educated youths to conscientiously study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. They also organized old Party members and old cadres to give them class education, to educate them in revolutionary traditions and to help them distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so as to raise further the consciousness of these educated youths in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthen their confidence in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

In the spring of this year, the Party committee of Yangchow administrative district called a representative meeting of educated youths who had gone to the mountains and rural areas, and organized them to apply their personal experience of receiving re-education in the countryside in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby teaching them a profound lesson of the line. In some communes and brigade, special study classes were held, social investigations made and other methods adopted to give the rusticated educated youths concrete and lively education in the line.

In the past few years, the Party committee of Hsiachi commune, Paoying hsien, regularly organized the rusticated youths to make social investigation, to write family history, village history and history of revolutionary struggles and to propagandize the guideline and policy of learning from Tachai in agriculture, thereby making them continue to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the course of practice. At present, more than ten communes of this hsien have popularized the experience of this Party committee.

The leading members of the CCP committee of Tafeng hsien often went deep into communes and brigades to investigate the situation and educated the rusticated educated youths in ideology and political line with reference to reality. Last year, all leaders of rusticated educated youth groups in the hsien joined the study classes held by the hsien committee. In the study class, they read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works in relation to their practice, scoring excellent results.

In the process of strengthening the work on the educated youths who have gone to the mountains and rural areas, leaders at all levels in Kiangsu Province pay very close attention to studying, propagandizing and carrying out the Party's relevant policies and strive to use the educated youths boldly in the course of educating them, to give them equal pay for equal work and to deal correctly with the "children who can be educated successfully," thereby further exploiting the enthusiasm of the rusticated educated youths in socialism.

In the past few years, the Party committee of Liuchuang commune, Tafeng hsien, selected a group of distinguished educated youths to reinforce the leading groups at all levels of the communes and brigades. Meanwhile, it organized over 70 percent of the educated youths to participate in "three-in-one" scientific experiment groups. Last year, these educated youths succeeded in trial making a number of new agricultural insecticides and bacterial fertilizer, which played an active role in increasing agricultural production in the whole commune.

The leadership of Icheng hsien summed up and popularized the experience of some units in doing well the work on "the children who can be educated successfully," taught the cadres and commune members to show concern for and give help to these educated youths politically, in production and in everyday

life, and encouraged them to train and remold themselves better in the course of the three major revolutionary movements, thereby further exploiting the enthusiasm of this group of youths.

The Party organizations at all levels in Kiangsu Province also mobilized the masses and the strength of all quarters concerned to cooperate in doing well the work of re-educating the rusticated educated youths.

The committee of residents in Chiunghua area in Yangchow municipality extensively roused the parents of rusticated educated youths and the residents to cooperate actively with the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing well the work of re-educating the rusticated educated youths and making these youths work contentedly in the countryside. It became an advanced unit in doing well the work of sending educated youths to mountains and rural areas.

Since the turn of this year, Suchow, Wusih and Nant'ung municipalities have separately called meetings of representatives of parents of rusticated educated youths. As a result of the close cooperation between city and the countryside, a new situation has appeared in the work of re-educating educated youths in the whole province.

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Party Organizations and Revolutionary Committees at All Levels in Tientsin Municipality Show Concern for Educated Youths Who Have Gone to Mountains and Rural Areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tientsin dated May 3, 1972) The Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels of Tientsin municipality actively cooperate with the communes and brigades which have received educated youths from the city in strengthening the work of educating these youths and making them grow up quickly in the vast countryside.

In the past three years and more, filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, large groups of educated youths in Tientsin municipality rushed to the countryside and the border regions and embarked on the road of integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels paid very close attention to the growth of these educated youths and generally strengthened their leadership over the work on these youths. Since 1968, the municipal revolutionary committee has organized comfort teams many times and sent them to the countryside in such provinces and autonomous regions as Inner Mongolia, Heilungkiang, Liaoning, Kirin, Shansi and Hopei to pay comfort visits to the educated youths from Tientsin municipality. Many factories, schools and residents' committees also sent comfort groups one after another to visit the places where educated youths from the city had settled, to learn about the ideological condition of the educated youths and how they were working, and to help them solve some practical problems. This greatly inspired these educated youths. The Party organization and the revolutionary committee of Yenan Middle School, Tientsin, organized and sent the teachers and staff members of the school eleven times to the countryside to visit the educated youths who came from this school, to ask for their views on the revolution of school education and to encourage them to play the role of a backbone in the three major revolutionary movements.

In the spring of this year, the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee and the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee called a meeting of representatives of educated youths who had gone to the mountains and rural areas and representatives of parents of these educated youths and organized them to exchange experience in doing well the work of sending educated youths to mountains and rural areas to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and cited the advanced persons among the educated youths who had gone to mountains and rural areas. The educated youths who had gone to mountains and rural areas learned an impressive lesson in these activities. They expressed their will to live up to the concern shown for them and the hope placed on them by the Party, to read the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, to receive re-education modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, to remold their world outlook arduously and to prove themselves both red and expert successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In the process of cooperating with the poor and lower-middle peasants in re-educating the educated youths, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in Tientsin municipality paid very close attention to bringing the educated youths' parents into play. They regularly held study classes for the parents of educated youths who had gone to mountains and rural areas, and organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings about training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to criticize penetratingly such counter-revolutionary trash as "theory of reading in order to become an official" and "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby making the parents see that helping the communes and brigades where the rusticated educated youths were in strengthening education for the educated youths was not only the duty for the parents but also a major problem concerning the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause. As a result, the parents raised their consciousness in showing concern for and educating their children politically.

The parents of the 30 educated youths of Wantou Middle School, Nank'ai ch'ü, who came to settle in Maochiashan production team in Huaip'ing brigade, Ch'inglan commune, constantly cooperated with the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production team in giving their children re-education, thereby making them play an active role in building Maochiashan. In the past few years, the 30 educated youths went together with the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production team to cut the hill slopes, level the peaks, pile stones to make dams and build terraced fields in a big way, bringing about an enormous change in Maochiashan.

The Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels in Tientsin municipality actively cooperate with the communes and brigades where the rusticated educated youths are in educating these educated youths, thereby enabling the broad masses of educated youths to grow up quickly in the vast countryside. At present, more than 6,300 of the rusticated educated youths have been recommended and selected by the poor and lower-middle peasants to take up leadership work in public organs at the commune level or higher, more than 1,900 of them have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and more than 18,000 have joined the Communist Youth League.

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Educated Peking Youth Integrate with Workers and Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

educated young peking people are maturing in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment by integrating themselves with workers and peasants.

these young people have gone to settle down in the countryside and border regions in yenan, shansi, heilungkiang, the inner mongolian autonomous region, kirin, liaoning, yunnan and the suburbs of peking or work in industrial enterprises. they are being re-educated by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the concern from the chinese communist party and the government for the young people is shown in various ways. the peking municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee made arrangements with the localities before these young people arrived and sent visiting groups composed of revolutionary cadres, workers, liberation armymen, teachers and parents of the young people to see them in their new homes.

leading groups in charge of the work were set up in the localities to ensure that the young people would be re-educated well. one essential lesson given by the local workers and peasants is the history of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in each specific place or unit. they contrast their suffering in the past with the happiness of today to show to the young people the need to carry socialist revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they also teach them production skills and pay attention to their living conditions.

veteran red guards, cadres and poor peasants in yenan, the former centre of the chinese revolution, led the young people to the place where chairman mao lived and told them how he guided the chinese revolution at that time and how the armymen and people in the liberated area fought to smash the enemy's blockade by launching a massive production campaign under the guidance of chairman mao and the party. 62-year-old party branch secretary, hao shu-tsai, who received the title of labour hero, special class, at that time in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, presented his old pick to the young people to encourage them to do their bit in building the socialist countryside by carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle.

chairman mao teaches: "in order to have a real grasp of marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants."

the world outlook of the young people has undergone a drastic change as they seriously studied the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the

proletariat. what they have done under the guidance of the party organizations and the workers and peasants signifies the victory of socialist ideology and is an attack on the age-long idea of the exploiting classes that holds labour and the working people in contempt.

among those who settled in the countryside, more than 1,600 have joined the chinese communist party, and 14,000 the communist youth league. some 9,000 have been elected leading members at various levels. a number of the educated young people have been recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to enter college or work in other posts.

those who went to work in peking factories and mines after leaving school are new blood for the working class. their youthful vigour and energy are being brought into full play.

chao ching-shun, a middle school graduate, became a foundry worker in the peking no. 2 general machinery plant. at first he thought there was nothing technical to learn from a job dealing with sand all day long. but the veteran workers felt differently. they treated work as full of significance and interest and put their hearts into it. the youth could not understand it. then he heard their family histories and the history of the plant. the veteran workers told him: "in the old society we worked for the capitalists who grew fat on our sweat and blood. and we who worked couldn't even feed our families. now we are working to build socialism. why shouldn't we put our whole hearts into it?" the veteran workers studied "serve the people" and other works of chairman mao's with him and helped him to see that his work is part of the revolution. chao ching-shun has learnt a great deal from this. he became eager to do difficult and heavy jobs. with the help of the veteran workers he and some other young workers devised an arc gas cutter to replace hand labour in clearing castings. it improved working conditions and raised efficiency and quality of products.

most of the 14 educated people in a production brigade in the yenan area are from workers' families. the first winter they came, the poor and lower-middle peasants led them in building an irrigation canal. the heroism displayed by the poor and lower-middle peasants on the project moved the young people. later a small hydro-power project was started. the educated people, applying their knowledge of chemistry, made explosives from local material. like the peasants, they worked on sheer cliffs or in deep gullies. a hill was blasted to open up a water channel and a dam was put up across a river for the 12-kilowatt power station. all this took the builders ten months of hard work. the educated people then undertook to install the generator and lay the electric wire. they worked hard to learn and finally put the power station into operation to supply electricity for farm machines and lighting.

many educated people in various areas helped set up cooperative medical stations, primary schools, political evening schools and other spare-time schools. one of them, named chao feng-chin, who settled in a commune in shansi province, was eager to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants with the new acupuncture method. she learned it at the peking hospital of chinese medicine on leave to visit her family. she could handle 300 acupuncture points after practising needling on her own body more than 2,000 times. she acquired the quick acupuncture method to treat common diseases. in the past three years, she has cured several hundred patients. she is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Daughter of Veteran Red Army Man Works Well in Countryside

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 7, 1972)

huang pin, a senior middle school graduate from shanghai, is one of the educated young people who have come to the fore in struggle in china's countryside during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

large numbers of young people have gone from cities to the countryside in the past few years in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." they have been tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and are maturing politically.

huang pin, daughter of a former red army man, came in march 1969 to settle down in her father's home village, in the patu people's commune in kiangsi province, east china. coming from the metropolis to the mountain village meant to her a great change. at first she was not used to the life of the countryside and had problems in doing farm work. seeing this, her grandmother told her: "our family toiled as labourers for landlords for generations and lived in misery before liberation. your father joined the workers' and peasants' red army and made revolution under the leadership of chairman mao. after the red army went on the long march, a group of kuomintang die-hards and landlords came back and retaliated. they hanged your grandfather from a tree and intended to kill our whole family. taking your uncle and aunt with me, i escaped and hid out in the mountains." pointing to a small iron pan and a worn-out cotton quilt, the grandmother said: "these are two of the things that i took with me when we fled. they are a reminder of our past suffering."

filled with hatred for the class enemies, the grandmother encouraged huang pin to carry forward the glorious tradition of the revolutionary predecessors and modestly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

when huang pin was harvesting rice in a swampy field one day, her feet and legs suddenly sank deep in the sticky mud. she stepped back and hesitated. veteran poor peasant chan chin-fa went forward and, while cutting rice, told her: "the red army fought with the kuomintang reactionaries in our area during the agrarian revolution. they were fearless of even death. why should than we be scared by this muddy field?" huang pin was touched by his words. she again waded into the field and reaped the rice with the other peasants. taking the poor and lower-middle peasants as her example, she has since then vied to do the hardest work.

huang pin went with a mao tsetung thought propaganda group composed of poor and lower-middle peasants to work in a production team.

with team cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants she studied chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle". meetings were held to educate the people in

class struggle and to criticize liu shao-chi's theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes. the people exposed a man who had been a despotic headman before liberation. he tried to make use of feudal patriarchal relations to sow dissension among the people and undermine the collective economy. with the poor and lower-middle peasants, huang pin struggled against the class enemy and frustrated his plot.

huang pin was elected secretary of the brigade's general party branch. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", she has continued to work alongside the peasants. she has modestly learned from them, consulted them at every turn and showed concern for their life. the peasants praise her as a cadre "close to our hearts".

the area was hit by a severe drought in august 1971. the brigade's 260 hectares of late rice fields cracked under the baking sun. huang pin and other brigade cadres mobilized the masses to discuss measures to counter the drought. relying on their collective labour, they put up four dams on the local river and led water to the parched fields.

some terraced fields on the hill slopes were the worst hit by the drought. huang pin led a shock brigade in raising water by waterwheels stage by stage to the terraced fields. despite the 100-day drought, the patu production brigade reaped a good harvest that was 30 per cent higher above the previous year's.

after the harvest, huang pin led the brigade members in mapping out a three-year plan to make further advances in the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the plan envisages the transformation of the fields and hills and waterways. a mass campaign to transform the whole area was launched last winter. a dam and two trunk irrigation canals were built in the efforts to achieve another good harvest this year.

Educated Young Woman in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 8, 1972)

middle school graduate yang tung-yun is well on the way to integrating herself with the poor and lower-middle peasants and is contributing to the building of a new socialist countryside.

she and some other young people left their city homes in wuhan and settled down in a hilly village in puchi county of hupeh province in the winter of 1968 in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants". the peasants met them far from the village to greet them and showed consideration in helping them settle in.

eager to temper herself, yang tung-yun vied with others to fetch sand from a distance the sixth day after her arrival. the team leader would not let her go, saying: "it is a dozen kilometres of mountain road there and back. wait till your shoulders are more used to carrying loads." but little yang insisted: "how can i toughen myself up if you don't give me a chance." in the end the team leader agreed. on the way back, when little yang was half way up a mountain, she was wet with sweat and felt so tired that her legs seemed unable to move. an old poor peasant urged her to stop and take a breather. but she refused. taking off her cotton-padded jacket, little yang kept pace till they got home.

people came to congratulate her on her first achievement. an old poor peasant, a communist party member, encouraged her to go on tempering herself in difficult circumstances so as to make her revolutionary will firm and to think and feel as the working people do. his words reminded her of her father's advice: "never forget that you are the daughter of a worker. you must do as chairman mao teaches and weather the storms in the revolutionary practice." it dawned on her that what she had carried was not really a load of sand but the burden of revolution that chairman mao charged her to shoulder, and the mountain path she had walked was not only a physical road but the road of integrating herself with the workers and peasants charted by chairman mao.

this made yang tung-yun more aware of the need to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. she and her schoolmates often invite older people to tell them about the hard days of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. she looks after a woman who is over 80 and has no relatives. the collective takes care of her and little yang treats her like her own grandmother.

yang tung-yun runs an evening school with her schoolmates for the poor and lower-middle peasants. the young people gravelled a path leading from the school to the village proper so that the peasants would not slip when they come to school on rainy days.

seventy per cent of the land in the brigade to which yang tung-yun belongs lies along the river. the yield used to be less than 2.25 tons per hectare because the river had washed away much of the topsoil. "is it possible to raise the yield?" little yang asked herself. she recalled how the peasants in tachai had created terraced fields on rocky hills to get good harvests. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that knowledge originates from practice, she decided to make an experiment. the party branch supported the experiments started on more than two hectares of land by her and other educated young people and some poor and lower-middle peasants.

the group led by yang tung-yun worked an experimental plot less than one 15th of a hectare. they tried a good rice strain from a neighbouring county and combined farmyard manure and chemical fertilizer in a ratio suited to their soil and the rice strain. after the rice seedlings were transplanted, the group carefully observed the growth and consulted poor and lower-middle

peasants whenever a problem arose. as a result, the group harvested more than 700 kilogrammes of double-cropping rice that year. other experimental plots also had good harvests. this touched off a brigade-wide movement to transform the rest of the fields. the brigade had a record harvest the following year, at least 50 per cent above a standard good harvest.

having been tempered in rural class struggle and production, yang tung-yun was admitted to the communist party. she has been elected a deputy secretary of the commune party committee and member of the hsienning administrative regional party committee. she places more strict demands on herself and guards against being divorced from the masses and physical labour. she said: "whatever my position, i'll always accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, remain their modest student and try to maintain the good qualities of the working people."

Educated Youth Mature in East China Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 8, 1972)

city-bred educated young people are maturing rapidly in an old revolutionary base in the east china province of fukien. they came three years ago and are re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

shanghang county where the young people settled down is an old revolutionary base established by chairman mao during the second revolutionary civil war period. in 1929 chairman mao called the ninth party congress of the fourth army of the red army (known as the kutien meeting) in the county and wrote the brilliant article "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party".

taking chairman mao's great revolutionary practice as their example, the educated young people have in the past few years studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and worked hard to remould their world outlook. their thinking and feelings have changed greatly.

when wang kuo-chang arrived in mountainous jungwu production brigade of the kutien commune from the city, he thought to himself: "what can i learn in these hills?"

tsou san-mei, a leading member of the brigade, is a veteran communist who took part in the arduous struggle during the revolutionary war period. she showed great concern for wang kuo-chang. she took him to the site of the kutien meeting and told him how chairman mao led the workers' and peasants' red army to kutien in establishing the revolutionary armed forces and revolutionary regime and how the local people worked hard for the

revolution. she then urged the young man to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition. tsou san-mei, who is affectionately called by the educated young people as "an old mother of the revolution", said to wang kuo-chang: "you are growing up in the happy new society. if you do not toughen yourself up in hard conditions how can you shoulder up the heavy burden of the revolution? the more difficult the conditions in this mountainous area the harder must we work to turn it into a new socialist area."

wang kuo-chang has since seized every opportunity to temper himself. he has called on all of the poor and lower-middle peasants to acquaint himself with the class struggle of the locality and learn how to farm from them. he experimented with a new method of nursing rice seedlings. the adoption of this method has contributed to the brigade's increased early rice yield.

the 14 educated young people who settled in the sheshan brigade of the nanyang commune in 1970 volunteered to transform 1.6 hectares of farmland high on paiyun mountain. the paddy fields there gave very low yields because of the cold mountain spring water and short duration of daily sunshine. the brigade party branch backed the young people and appointed an experienced peasant to act as their adviser. the group went up the mountain and settled in a dilapidated temple. the young people set out to transform the fields and reclaim more land. speaking of the difficulties they had to deal with, they said these were nothing compared with those the red army under the leadership of chairman mao overcame during the revolutionary war. benefiting from the rich experience of the old peasant, the young people probed into and grasped the laws governing farming on the mountain and at last were able to grow two crops of rice instead of one annually. the 1.6 hectares last year gave three times the 1969 yield. the group has also conducted diversified undertakings ranging from growing mushrooms and white fungi (an invigorating chinese medicine) to rearing oxen, chickens and bees.

the educated youth have placed their knowledge at the service of the peasants under the guidance of the brigade party branch. some of them teach evening schools, some help peasants with their study of chairman mao's works and agricultural science, some stage theatrical performances in their spare time, some teach primary and secondary schools and some have become "bare-foot doctors". all are contributing their share to the socialist revolution and construction.

EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Episodes at 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 7, 1972)

many plain yet moving episodes at china's 1972 spring export commodities fair here demonstrate the new moral standards in socialist china.

"i feel warm and happy here exclamation"

it was late at night on april 13. most people were asleep but the light was still on in room no. 709 of the hungchi hotel by the pearl river, where a woman of over 60 from hongkong was having a high fever. her four children were with her in great anxiety.

immediately after learning of her illness, the hotel assistants rang up the no. 2 hospital affiliated to the chungshan medical college. a doctor soon arrived, diagnosed her case as acute pneumonia and gave her injections and medicines.

there was no necessity for the patient to go to hospital. she stayed on in the hotel. the assistants took good care of her. they got medicines from the hospital and prepared special diet for her. her children were very grateful and said: "we will always remember your noble spirit."

the patient soon recovered. before she left kwangchow for hongkong, she came with her sons and daughters to thank the hotel assistants. she said: "you make me feel so warm and happy during my stay here. you are really nurtured by chairman mao." the assistants replied: "our work is far from satisfactory. we welcome you back again."

return things to owners

a guest from west germany arrived in kwangchow on the afternoon of april 15. no sooner had she found hand-bag missing when she got to the hotel than the kwangchow railway station rang up the hotel to look for owner of a lost hand-bag. the german guest immediately went to the railway station and found her hand-bag there. workers at the railway station asked her to count the money and things in the hand-bag. she found nothing lost. before leaving the station, she said to the workers: "thank you very much. it is unimaginable that a hand-bag with so much money in it could be recovered."

on the afternoon of april 21, the office of the fair made a call to the hungchi hotel, asking the hotel to tell a guest from macao to go to the lost-and-found office on chungshan no. 5 road and get back her lost wrist watch. the guest lost her watch on the street when she attended the autumn fair last year and told the hsinshihchien hotel where she stayed how she had lost it and the particulars of the watch. the hotel reported the matter to the fair's office. the office then sent a worker to look for the watch. at last he found it in the chungshan no. 5 road lost-and-found office.

but the guest had already left kwangchow by then. the watch had been picked and handed to the lost-and-found office by a pedestrian. the watch lay in the lost-and-found office for half a year. when she got her watch, she said: "such a thing would never have hapoened in the capitalist world."

"please take it back"

a guest from hongkong one day asked an assistant at the kuangchuan hotel to help him arrange a visa and buy a plane ticket for shanghai. the hotel assistant got all this done in the nick of time. the guest was very happy and gave him five yuan, saying: "thank you very much, please accept this." the hotel assistant said: "it is our duty to help you, please take it back."

misunderstanding him, the guest added anotner five yuan. "sorry, we in new china don't accept tips," he declined politely.

an overcoat

a swedish guest said good-bye to assistants at the people's mansion (a hotel) one morning and headed for kwangchow railway station. an overcoat was later found in his room. it was already about eight o'clock only 20 minutes before tne train was due to depart. a hotel assistant hurried to the railway station on bicycle, bringing with him the overcoat. he rushed to the platform and gave the overcoat back to the swedish guest only several minutes before the train pulled out.

as the train glided away, the guest waved to chinese workers in gratitude.

COAL MINES

North China Province Opens Small Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 8, 1972)

north china's hopei province now has more than 250 small coal mines, 2.5 times the figure for 1966. they have helped promote local industry.

the combined output of these mines came to some 4,500,000 tons in 1971, four times the figure for 1966. by rough count, the small mines have supplied some 20 per cent of the coal consumed by the local industry in the past two years.

all counties in five administrative regions now have small mines. many of the mines are located in counties and municipalities which used to produce no coal.

hopei, with rich coal resources, has a number of big coal mines which meet the needs of various parts of the country. these mines have helped the little mines in gathering geological data, designing, construction, and training technicians as well as in the supply of equipment and material.

COTTON

China's Major Cotton-Growing Regions Complete Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1972)

china's major cotton producing regions including chekiang, hupeh, honan, szechwan and shensi provinces have completed sowing, which started earlier and went ahead fast and well.

the peasants and cadres made over-all plans last winter and this spring to achieve another good cotton harvest in the light of the principle of rational distribution and taking measures appropriate to each locality. they studied chairman mao's teachings "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and "we must pay close attention to cotton". before the start of spring sowing the party organizations in various provinces sent many cadres to the farms to explain the party's policies and solve difficulties in production.

the "eight-point charter" for agriculture was followed in sowing. experience in increasing cotton output in different soils and other methods were summed up and popularized. more peasant technicians were trained and agro-technical stations were set up or improved. communes and production brigades set up many groups for scientific experiment and pest forecasts.

hupeh province called discussions among leading cadres, agro-technicians, experienced cotton growers and model peasants to sum up and exchange experience in cotton production in the past few years. this furnished more technical guidance for this year's sowing. there was concentration on levelling cotton fields with fine weedless soil and ample ground manure, careful selection and treatment of seeds, and rational close planting.

mienyang administrative region, a major producer in szechwan province, publicized the advanced experience of some communes and production brigades in achieving high yields through scientific farming. this speeded up sowing and improved the quality of work.

the shensi provincial revolutionary committee this year spread the experience of some areas in interplanting grain and cotton and getting good harvests of both.

during spring sowing the departments of industry and transport, finance and commerce made great efforts to ensure timely supplies of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, pumping equipment and implements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Welcomes Founding of Asian Table Tennis Union

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association warmly welcomes the victorious founding of the asian table tennis union in its message to the union's executive committee today.

the message signed by secretary-general of the association djawoto, says: "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association warmly welcomes the victorious founding of the asian table tennis union. by establishing an international organization in this field which truly reflects the aspirations of the asian athletes and people for mutual friendship and promotion of their skill without being hampered by domination and intrigues of the imperialists and their puppets, you have opened up a new horizon in the asian peoples' athletic movement."

the message says: "the founding of your union gives an impetus to the further strengthening of the afro-asian peoples' militant solidarity. we are confident that your movement will grow from strength to strength and greatly contribute to the asian, african and world peoples' cause for national liberation and state sovereignty."

the message wishes the union all success.

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

Communique of ATTU Inauguration Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

following is the full text of the communique unanimously adopted here this morning at the closing session of the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union:

communique
may 7th, 1972, peking

the representatives of the table tennis associations of cambodia, ceylon, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, iran, iraq, japan, kuwait, lebanon, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, palestine, singapore, syria and the people's republic of china met in peking from may 4th to 7th, 1972, discussed

in an atmosphere of friendship and unity the founding of the asian table tennis union and reached complete unanimity through full democratic consultations.

the meeting notes that thanks to the efforts of the asian table tennis circles in recent years, there have been an encouraging development of table tennis in asia and ever-increasing friendly contacts among table tennis circles of various countries. however, owing to reasons known to all, the existing asian table tennis federation not only fails to suit itself to this situation, but hampers friendly contacts among table tennis circles of the asian countries and the healthy development of table tennis in asia. therefore, it has become necessary to establish a new and truly representative asian table tennis organization so as to unite on a wide scope the asian table tennis circles and players and to promote the development of table tennis in asia.

to this end, the meeting unanimously agrees on the founding of the asian table tennis union and defines its aims as follows:

(a) to enhance friendship among the people and table tennis players of the countries and regions in asia and to develop friendly ties between the table tennis circles and players of asia and those of other continents.

(b) to promote the popularization, development and advancement of table tennis in asia.

guided by the aims of the asian table tennis union, its member associations in various countries and regions will actively cooperate in the spirit of equality and mutual respect among union members, big or small, as well as of democratic consultations and will exert efforts for the further promotion of friendly relations and exchange of technique with the table tennis associations of other countries. the asian table tennis union will maintain relations of cooperation with the international table tennis federation.

after full discussion, the meeting has adopted the constitution of the asian table tennis union and elected rizo kawakami of the japan table tennis association as the president, bae myong gyu of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea as the deputy president, michael chen wing sum of the table tennis association of malaysia, farooq zaman of the pakistan table tennis federation and rabie hafez el turk of the palestine table tennis association as the vice-presidents, tang tuck wah of the singapore table tennis association as the honorary treasurer, sung chung of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china as the honorary secretary-general and one representative each from the cambodian table tennis federation, the table tennis association of ceylon, the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam, the physical education and recreation organization of iran, the iraii table tennis federation, the kuwait table tennis federation, the lebanese table tennis federation, the all-nepal table tennis association and the syrian table tennis federation as council members to form together the council of the asian table tennis union. the president, deputy president, honorary treasurer and honorary secretary-general will form the executive committee.

the meeting also decides unanimously that the first asian table tennis championships be held in peking from september 2nd to 13th, 1972, during which the first congress of the asian table tennis union will be convened. the table tennis associations of the participating countries warmly welcome the table tennis associations of the countries and regions in asia, which endorse the aims and principles of the asian table tennis union, to be affiliated to the union and participate in the championships and the congress.

the meeting considers that the founding of the asian table tennis union reflects the common aspirations of the table tennis circles and the masses of players in asia, and marks a new stage in asian table tennis. the representatives of the participating countries believe that the new-born asian table tennis union will surely win the approval and support of the personages in asia and other countries of the world who are truly concerned about the healthy development of table tennis in this region. the asian table tennis union will join hands and cooperate with them in order to contribute to the development of table tennis in asia and the world.

delegation of the cambodian table tennis federation:
chan youran, van piny, ching kok hour, khau bou

delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon:
n.e. thangarajah, g.n. lucas, p.v. gopalakrishnan

delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea:
bae myong gyu, choi gi uk, ro dong nyon, li jong su

delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam:
ta quang chien, tran van tri, tran nhat huy

delegation of the physical education and recreation organization of iran:
arsalan nayer nouri

delegation of the iraqi table tennis federation:
salim al jassar, ausama ameen, latef k. al-obide

delegation of the japan table tennis association:
hisao kido, atsushi goto, rinzo shimazaki, kyuhei muraoka, takesato watanabe

delegation of the kuwait table tennis federation:
mubarak hamad rashid, ali nasser ahmad

delegation of the lebanese table tennis federation:
fouad habib

delegation of the table tennis association of malaysia:
khor teik hooi, sidique ali merican, wong kok swee

delegation of the all-nepal table tennis association:
p.r. joshi, k.k. basnyat, s.p. lohani

delegation of the pakistan table tennis federation:
s.h. shah, farooq zaman

delegation of the palestine table tennis association:
ibrahim balous, rabie hafez el turk, mohamed hazim

delegation of the singapore table tennis association:
ang kok peng, tang tuck wah

delegation of the syrian table tennis federation:
rida mohamed isfanani, adel madani, salah kaouaf

delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china:
sung chung, liang cho-hui, ho chen-liang

ATTU Council Meeting in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

the council of the asian table tennis union held a meeting here this evening at which extensive discussions were conducted on strengthening unity and friendly cooperation among asian table tennis circles as well as the council's current work. prior to the council meeting, the a.t.t.u. executive committee held its first meeting.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Meng and Han Nien-lung Meet with Delegates to ATTU Inauguration Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with the delegations or delegates from various countries and one region to the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union.

first of all, premier chou en-lai expressed, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, warm congratulations on the inauguration of the union. he said: the asian table tennis union was founded through consultations in peking by the delegates of 15 countries and one region. this represented an initiative. it demonstrated the unity of the asian people.

the chinese premier said: at the founding of the asian table tennis union, we cherish the memory of the late mr. koji goto who made useful contributions to the development of table tennis in asia and the founding of the asian table tennis union.

premier chou en-lai said: the people of asian countries are fighting in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. all countries, big or small, should be equal. the founding of the asian table tennis union embodied this aspiration of the peoples.

friends from various countries present at the meeting said they would strive to further strengthen the unity of asian peoples and sportsmen and promote the development of table tennis in asia.

the delegations and delegates present were: the delegation of the cambodian table tennis federation led by chan youran, the delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon led by m.e. thangarajah, the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea with bae myong gyu as its leader and choi gi uk as its deputy leader, the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien, the delegate of the physical education and recreation organization of iran arsalan nayer nouri, the delegation of the iraqi table tennis federation led by salim al jassar, the delegation of the japan table tennis association led by hisao kido, the delegation of the kuwait table tennis federation composed of mubarak hamad rashid and ali nasser ahmad, the delegation of the table tennis association of malaysia led by khor teik nooi, the delegation of the all-nepal table tennis association led by d.r. josni, the delegation of the pakistan table tennis federation led by s.h. shah, [representative of the delegation of the palestine table tennis association ibrahim palous]* the delegation of the singapore table tennis association composed of ang

kok peng and tang tuck wan, the delegation of the syrian table tennis federation led by rida mohamed isfahani and the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china led by sung chung.

suzuko goto, widow of the late koji goto, and atsushi goto, vice-president of the japan table tennis association, attended the meeting.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsueh, yu li-chun, tsao ke-chiang, kuo tung-chun, kuo keng-tien, kuo lien-kang, tsou po-hsien, wang hsiao-hsien, chi tsung-hua, tang wen-sheng, chang ting-yen, chang teh-wei and li liu-ken.

also present were chinese table tennis coaches and players hsu yin-sheng, li ching-kuang, liao wen-yuan, li li and hu yu-lan.

*Correction: **the delegation of the Palestine Table Association led by Ibrahim Balous.**

Inauguration of ATTU Celebrated at Grand Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and the all-china sports federation gave a grand reception in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening in honour of the delegations of various countries to the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union to celebrate the inauguration of the a.t.t.u.

attending the reception were all the members of the delegations from cambodia, ceylon, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, iran, iraq, japan, kuwait, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, palestine, singapore and syria.

present also were:

suzuko goto, widow of the late mr. koji goto, and her party; and

diplomatic envoys to china of various asian countries concerned.

also present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li ten-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese

people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsuen, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, sung chung, chou jung-kuo, nan hsu, tsao ke-chiang, ling ching, chou chuen, wang chen, kuo tung-chun and wang hsiao-yi.

wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; hisao kido, vice-president of the japan table tennis association; khor teik hooi, secretary of the table tennis association of malaysia; and rida mohamed isfahani, secretary of the syrian general sports federation, spoke at the reception.

on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, the all-china sports federation and chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen, wang meng extended warm congratulations to the union and expressed sincere regards to the delegations of various countries to the inauguration meeting.

wang meng pointed out: the a.t.t.u. has come into being as a result of the close cooperation and joint efforts of asian table tennis circles and the delegations from various countries. it marks a new stage in the development of table tennis in the asian region. this new organization will greatly help bring about still closer friendly contacts among the table tennis circles and people of asian countries and open up a broad road for the healthy development of table tennis in asia.

hisao kido expressed warm congratulations on the founding of the asian table tennis union and the tremendous achievements of the meeting.

he said: the asian people today are not what they used to be in the past. we have the power to blaze a trail for our forward march against oppression and discrimination. therefore we must strengthen our friendship and unity. the japan table tennis association will unite with friends in asian table tennis circles and strive to promote table tennis in asia.

both khor teik hooi and rida mohamed isfahani declared that friendship among asian people and sportsmen had been enhanced with the founding of the asian table tennis union which was established through consultations. they expressed the hope that the union would achieve still greater successes.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests proposed many toasts to the constant development of table tennis in asia and to the constant consolidation and growth of friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia.

Korean, Vietnamese, Nepalese, Pakistan and Singapore Table Tennis Delegations Leave Peking for Tour of Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1972)

after attending the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union, the delegations of table tennis associations from the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, nepal, pakistan and singapore left here by air today for a tour of southern china before going home.

the leader of the delegation of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association is bae myong gyu, president of the association, and deputy leader is choi gi uk, standing committee member of the association. the delegation of the d.r.v.n. table tennis association is led by ta quang chien, acting president of the association. the delegation of the all-nepal table tennis association is led by p.r. joshi, vice-president of the association. the delegation of the pakistan table tennis federation is led by s.n. shah, vice-president of the federation. the delegation of the singapore table tennis association is composed of ang kok peng, acting president of the association, and tang tuck wah, first vice-president of the association.

they were seen off at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, lin ching, ho chen-liang and fu chao-tou, and chinese table tennis coaches and players ma chin-pao, hsu chien-chin, yu hsiu-ping, chou shu-sen and sheng hsin-hua.

diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k., d.r.v.n., nepalese and pakistan embassies in peking were present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Tantung to Begin Official Visit to Northern China

(NCNA-English Tantung, May 7, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in china's border city of tantung by special train this afternoon. this marked the beginning of their official visit to northeast china after their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit is ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

among other distinguished cambodian guests arriving by the same train were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and madame keat chhon; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, made a special trip to tantung from peking to greet samdech and madame sihanouk and accompany them on their visit.

the distinguished cambodian guests were welcomed at the railway station by li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and wang shu-nien, chairman of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee.

among those who made a special trip to tantung from peking to greet samdech and madame sihanouk and join them on the visit were chau seng, minister charged with special missions; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance; prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy.

jubilant tantung today was filled with a warm atmosphere of the militant unity between the people of china and cambodia. joyous revolutionary people, in their tens of thousands, gathered at the station and lined the streets to greet the arrival of the distinguished guests.

at about three o'clock p.m., samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary alighted from the train amid warm cheers. comrades hsu hsiang-chien, li po-chiu and wang shu-nien stepped forward and cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests in warm welcome. children presented bouquets to them.

then, samdech sihanouk, in the company of comrades hsu hsiang-chien and li po-chiu, and princess monique sihanouk, in the company of comrade wang shu-nien and comrade li po-chiu's wife comrade sun min, drove in two open cars to the guesthouse. the welcoming crowds along the route held national flags of china and cambodia, waved multi-coloured streamers and bouquets and sang and danced to warmly welcome the distinguished guests. they cheered: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian people exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

also present at the station were leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tantung lin yuan-fu, chen hai-lin, jen kuo-tung,

tao kuei-chun, ma hai-chen, wang teh-ho, huo hsiu-chung, hou chen, tsang yung-hsin, luan ju-kun, chang yu-teh and sung hui-chen.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling, who had made a special trip to pyongyang from peking to greet samdech and madame sihanouk, also arrived in tantung by the same train.

the tantung municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests. comrade wang shu-nien and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet. they warmly congratulated the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and toasted the everlasting great friendship between the chinese and cambodian people.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives Reception for Chinese Participation in 3rd Brno International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, yesterday gave a reception for the participation in the 3rd brno international fair for consumer goods by the chinese visiting and exhibition groups, according to a report from prague.

present at the reception were m. brsa, vice-minister of foreign trade of czechoslovakia, and responsible members of the departments concerned.

tsai hsin-teh, head of the chinese visiting group, and cheng hung-yeh, head of the chinese pavilion, were present.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Ethiopian Aeronautical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1972)

makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the aeronautical delegation of the imperial government of ethiopia led by hailu alemayehou, director-general of civil aviation administration of ethiopia.

among the guests present at the banquet were kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, pai yun, chang shu, chao chun-cheng, chang yu, hsi yeh-sheng, wang chien-kung and chi pao-shu.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. alemayehou and kuang jen-nung toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia and the development of their friendly cooperation in civil aviation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan Table Tennis Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1972)

the delegation of japan table tennis association led by hisao kido, vice-president of the association, left here for home by air today after attending the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union and paying a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, lin ching, hsu yin-sheng, lu ting, li fu-teh and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including ma chin-pao, hsu chien-chin and yu hsiu-ping.

Widow of Late Koji Goto Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA English Peking, May 8, 1972)

suzuko goto, widow of the late mr. koji goto wound up her friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

atsushi goto, vice-president of the japan table tennis association, and haruko kawamura, koichi moriyama, yoshio ono and hiroyuki watanabe, who were with mme. goto on the visit, left by the same plane.

they were seen off at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned, including liang cho-hui, lin ching, hsu yin-sheng, lu ting, li fu-ten and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players, including ma chin-pao, hsu chien-chin and yu hsiu-ping.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Representative of Lebanese Table Tennis Federation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

fouad habib, representative of the lebanese table tennis federation and treasurer of the l.t.t.f., left here by air today after attending the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union.

he was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations liang cho-hui, hu li-peng and kuan hui-kuang, and chinese table tennis coaches and players hu ping-chuan, li ho-nan, lin mei-chun, wang wen-jung and ho tse-ping.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese and Mexican Table Tennis Players Hold Exhibition Match for Television Spectators

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 5, 1972)

players of the chinese table tennis delegation and the mexican table tennis team held an exhibition match specially for television spectators here this evening. about one million people were estimated to have watched the match through television.

hundreds of spectators watched the exhibition match with great interest on the spot.

the match included five games: men's single and doubles, women's doubles, mixed doubles by mixed groups of chinese and mexican players, and a game between chuang tse-tung and chang hsien-lin.

the excellent performance of the chinese and mexican players repeatedly drew prolonged applause and warm ovation from the spectators.

chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, made a speech before the match. he said, "mexico is a country with a long civilization and revolutionary tradition, and the mexican people is an industrious, valiant and wise people." the chinese table tennis delegation had come for a visit with a desire to enhance the friendship between the two peoples and to learn from the mexican people. he said, "there is a long and traditional friendship between our two peoples who have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism." he said, "through the visit, the friendship between the two peoples will surely be further developed."

chuang tse-tung said that in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", the chinese players would learn from the mexican players through the friendly match and strive to enhance the friendship between each other.

he expressed the firm belief that the friendly contacts in various fields between the people of china and mexico will register a new development.

in conclusion chuang tse-tung expressed on behalf of the chinese delegation profound thanks to the mexican table tennis association, the host committee and other quarters concerned for their friendly and enthusiastic reception.

chuang tse-tung's speech was warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 7, 1972)

the pakistan military delegation led by major general a.b. awan left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen hai-han, a leading member of the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang tai-sung and liang yi-hsin.

also present were yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence who had accompanied the delegation on its tour, and group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in peking.

during their stay in china, the distinguished pakistan guests visited peking, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. in peking they visited an air school of the p.l.a. air force and joined the people of the chinese capital in may day celebrations.

the guests arrived in nanking from peking by special plane on may 2. tuan huan-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, gave a banquet in the evening to welcome the guests. in this city, they visited a p.l.a. nanking unit, saw an exhibition of military skills and viewed the yangtze river bridge.

the pakistan guests arrived in shanghai from nanking on may 3. they were honoured at a banquet given by chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison. during their stay in shanghai, the guests visited a unit of the p.l.a. east china sea fleet, the chiangnan shipyard and the shanghai no. 3 radio factory.

the guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday morning and were entertained at a banquet given by chen hai-han. they visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

Chinese, Pakistan Border Trade Delegations Exchange Letters on Border Trade in 1972

(NCNA-English Gilgit, May 7, 1972)

the chinese and pakistan border trade delegations exchanged letters here today on border trade in 1972 between the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china and the gilgit agency of pakistan.

signed on the decuments were nasarum minallah, president of the gilgit agency and head of the pakistan delegation

and chao yu-kun, member of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee and head of the chinese delegation. chang pu-ke, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy to pakistan was present at the ceremony.

the chinese border trade delegation arrived by air in islamabad, capital of pakistan, on may 2. m. yakub, secretary of the pakistan ministry of commerce gave a banquet that evening in honour of the chinese delegation. on may 3, the delegation arrived at gilgit and was accorded a warm welcome by officials and people there.

CHINA AND POLAND

Sino-Polish Shipping Protocol Signed

(NCNA-English Warsaw, May 7, 1972)

a protocol was signed here on may 5 at the 22nd meeting of the joint standing commission of the sino-polish shipbrokers company.

tung hua-min, director on the chinese side, and jerzy jablonski, director on the polish side, of the joint standing commission of the sino-polish shipbrokers company, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

among those who attended the signing ceremony were stefan perkowicz, acting polish minister of shipping, and liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland.

the meeting was held from april 18 to 26 in a friendly atmosphere. after the meeting, tung hua-min and other members on the chinese side of the joint standing commission visited some places in poland at the invitation of the polish side. they left here for home today.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Minister Fang Yi Fetes Delegation of Romanian Light Industry Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the ministry of light industry of the socialist republic of romania led by ion craciun, minister of light industry.

attending the banquet were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were tsao lu and chen wei-chi, chinese vice-ministers of light industry and leading members of departments concerned including li ting-chuan, li chien-min and kao lu.

fang yi and ion craciun spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. they toasted the constant consolidation and development of friendship and unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Military Delegation Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1972)

all members of the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service, were guests this evening at a performance presented by the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army.

also present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and m.a. foum, counsellor, major t.a.m. simba, military attache, and other officials, of the tanzanian embassy here.

accompanying the guests were wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and leading members of departments concerned.

junior minister mhagama and members of the tanzanian military delegation yesterday afternoon visited the peking general petro-chemical works in the company of wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Lead Youths To Take Big Strides Forward Along the Road of Revolutionization

- An investigative report on education of youths by the Communist Youth League branch of the Tachai brigade of Hsiyang hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1972)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not," and under the leadership of the Party branch of Tachai, the Communist Youth League branch of the Tachai brigade, Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, organized youths for the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and for class education, line education and education in continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Youths are enabled to take big strides forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the road of revolutionization.

*

Assume A Correct Attitude to One's Background; We Get Red Only Through Ideological Remolding

The Tachai brigade has 62 young men and women, 37 of them from poor and lower-middle peasants. Among these youths some were burdened with the idea of "being naturally red." To counter this problem, the League branch of Tachai held a youth study class under the leadership of the Party branch.

Old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants were invited to recount their family history, the history of a commune and the history of two-line struggle within the Party. This made the youths understand that the idea of "being naturally red" represented the remnant poisonous influence of idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. The Party branch called on the Party branch members and cadres to take the lead in giving their own children proper education.

Party branch member Ku Lai-huan's daughter Ku Su-t'ang was a 9th year student of the Tachai school and was relatively seriously affected with the idea of "being naturally red." She did not mix well with her schoolmates and was unreceptive to her teachers' criticism. Comrade Ku Lai-huan patiently educated his own daughter and helped her drop her airs. After education in school and at home, she changed ideologically. After graduation, she took an active part in labor in a team. She consciously transformed her thinking.

For a time, the League branch of Tachai neglected its efforts in the education and employment of youths from families of middle peasants. During a League rectification, the youths raised this problem. The League branch held that the neglect of education and employment of middle peasants' children was a manifestation of failure in overall implementation of Chairman Mao's rural class line and policy. The League branch reviewed this shortcoming. Thereafter, attention was paid to this matter in such fields as ideological overhauling, recruiting of League members, assignment of young cadres, etc.

In educating youths, the League branch of Tachai doggedly carried out the proletarian policy of paying attention to one's background but not as the only consideration, with emphasis on political performance. For some children of exploiting class families in Tachai, the League branch of Tachai showed constant concern in regard to their study, labor, livelihood, marriage, etc. They were helped in a thorough effort to draw a line of distinction between themselves and their exploiting class families. They were enabled to make ideological and political progress through education. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they took an active part in socialist revolution and construction. Those with a good performance record were recruited into League organizations.

Recently, a young woman from an exploiting class family suffered a serious injury at a worksite while occupied with mountain-moving and ditch-filling work. Party branch secretary Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei rushed forward to give her emergency aid. After she was sent to the hospital, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and Party branch members further went to see her there.

Assume A Correct Attitude Toward Ideals and Foster An Ambition To Make Revolution in the Countryside

Can youths born in Tachai show a love for Tachai? This is a problem given constant consideration by the League branch of Tachai.

Some people said that Tachai being a red banner on the national agricultural front visited by people from all parts of the country and the world, how could youths born and raised in Tachai not show a fervent love for Tachai? The League branch of Tachai held that though Tachai brigade was an advanced one yet an advanced brigade was not free from class struggle. Not having been subject to class suffering and lacking a high consciousness of line struggle, youths were liable to deception. It should be seen that the "idea of going to school to become officials" and the "idea of punishment through labor" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type could never fail to exert a pernicious influence on youths just because of the advanced state of Tachai. Nor for the same reason would the old traditions and concepts left over through several thousand years automatically disappear. The red banner of Tachai was won through struggle. The cultivation of Tachai-type people must be marked with struggle. The League branch closely associated ideological problems existing among youths with the constant organization of them to unfold a discussion on how to assume a correct attitude toward ideals and one's future. Clarification was given, with emphasis on the following three points:

(1) Is the countryside where nothing great can be achieved or where something great can be achieved? The youths of Tachai said, "Peasants are not inferior people. It is glorious for us to cultivate fields for the revolution. We must devote our whole lives to cultivating fields for the revolution." At the outset some youths did not think that way. They considered that in the countryside a life confined to grimy soil and things rustic and provincial promised nothing great. The League branch organized youths to refute such an erroneous idea in the light of the facts of Tachai. The course of old Tachai being turned into a new one was recalled. It was realized that on the piece of land of Tachai, the residents, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, insisted on placing proletarian politics in command and putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in the lead, and developed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of love for the state and for the collective. They fought heaven and earth, fought the class enemy and fought the revisionist road, seriously carried out firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and planted the socialist red banner high on the Hut'ou Mountain. Can it be said that the countryside promises nothing great?

Iron Sister Ku Ts'un-so returned to the countryside after graduation from school in 1962. She was then ideologically very weak. At meetings, she dared not speak much. In the fields, she had much to learn. The Party branch and the League branch helped her to study Chairman Mao's works and lay hold of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. She was further helped to raise her consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. The poor and lower-middle peasants taught her the art of farm work every step of the way. After over nine years of tempering in the three major revolutionary movements, she led in study and in mental and manual work in a practical way. She acquired the skills of farming. She was elected the head of an Iron Women's Detachment and secretary of the League branch. Gloriously she joined the Chinese Communist Party. With her exemplary deeds, she criticized the shameless slanders spread by swindlers of the

Liu Shao-ch'i type who looked down on peasants and cast a slur upon those young intellectuals who went to settle in mountainous and rural areas.

(2) Is life in the countryside hard or not? Answer from the young people of Tachai: Compared with the hardships of the past, all the hardships now are nothing; looking forward to what lies ahead, all the tiring work in the world is only a source of delight. To counter the idea of shrinking from hardship and fatigue, the League branch of Tachai conducted constant class education.

In the autumn of last year, a major assault on Houti Gullies was waged. Mountains were to be moved to fill the gullies in creating flatland. Involved was a very arduous task. Earth had to be taken away from the 32-meter high, 50-odd-meter wide and one-odd-li long Hulutsui mound to fill the Tahuang gully, Kanniutao gully, Hulutsui gully and Hsiaotsui gully to link them up to form a patch of flatland. In face of the heavy task, some youths showed fear and shrank from hardship and fatigue. Laying hold of the problem at its budding stage, the League branch invited poor peasants association chairman Ku Chin-ts'ai and others to give the youths education by recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness. In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The establishment of the socialist system has opened for us a road to an ideal world and the realization of it must depend on our hard work," the League branch of Tachai made clear to the youths the aims of every task accomplished and every piece of work done. The broad masses of young people closely associated their own labor with the great objective of the emancipation of the whole of mankind. They saw infinite glory in carrying earth with the shoulder pole, in breaking a piece of stone and in adding a cubic foot to a dam.

(3) Do youths waste their talents in the countryside? In the past, some youths of Tachai felt that for them to work in the countryside, they were making only partial use of their talents and wasting them. The League branch organized everyone for a discussion. Many facts showed that for youths working in the countryside, it was not a matter of talents being put to partial use but a matter of talents being inadequate. For instance, in conducting scientific experiments in farming, the youths lacked practice and lacked knowledge of scientific farming. Realization of agricultural mechanization called for the training of tractor drivers, bulldozer operators, electricians, etc.

In the recent few years, the Party branch of Tachai put forward a long-term plan calling for turning dry fields into paddy, turning one into two crops, turning coarse food crops into fine food crops and the Hut'ou Mountain into a small scale Chiangnan [south of the Yangtze River]. The youths of Tachai established scientific experimental groups, some in charge of seed cultivation and management, some in charge of experimental planting of rice, some in charge of experimental growing of cotton, some in charge of afforestation. Only through this did the youths of Tachai come to understand that field cultivation was a source of profound learning and that new sets of skills must be acquired every year. Only by thinking of something new every day and looking for shortcomings all the time could we acquire new skills.

For many years, under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the youths of Tachai showed fervent love for the countryside and put down roots in the countryside, seized with an ambition to build new socialist villages. Girls married to men in other villages were engaged in heart-to-heart talks by the Party branch and the League branch and told to bring with them the spirit of Tachai wherever they went.

Treat Knowledge Correctly and Integrate Theory with Practice

In the past several years, the number of young intellectuals who returned to Tachai brigade showed an increase. Of the 62 youths of Tachai, there were 12 higher middle school graduates and 17 junior middle school graduates, the rest being mostly primary school graduates. The swelling team of rural young intellectuals posed a new problem to the League branch: how should their acquired cultural knowledge be applied to socialist revolution and construction? After returning to the countryside, the young people made certain achievements in such fields as book reading, newspaper reading, writing and presenting literary and art programs, preaching Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticizing the bourgeoisie and conducting scientific experiments. But in the minds of youths, the remaining poisonous influence of the "idea of going to school to become an official" had not yet been eliminated. They showed disdain for the countryside and contempt for the peasants. They always considered themselves wiser than others and took acquired culture as an asset to be boasted of. The League branch seriously analyzed the thinking of these youths and persevered in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the proper education of youths on how to treat cultural knowledge correctly.

We must first understand who gives us culture. Some young people attributed the cultural knowledge acquired to their own "wisdom" and considered that they knew "a thing or two." The League branch launched a campaign to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Young people were made to understand that landlords of the old society got cultured through exploitation. At that time, children of poor people dared not even get near the door of a school, to say nothing of receiving schooling. Only thanks to the brilliant leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the shedding of blood by numerous martyrs and the hard struggle of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants could youths boast of cultural knowledge today. Before the poor and lower-middle peasants, they just had no reason in the world to get arrogant and self-conceited, no matter how high their cultural level was.

Second, we must understand what knowledge is. Some youths considered books as a source of culture. "Through reading a book, I acquired culture and knowledge." To counter such thinking, the League branch organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "Rectification of the Party's Style" and other works. In the light of ideological reality, it was realized that book knowledge was acquired in an indirect way and was not knowledge personally experienced. One must combine book knowledge with reality. Only in this way can complete knowledge be acquired. Therefore, they strived

assiduously to learn from the older generation and from practice. They applied their own cultural knowledge to the three major revolutionary campaigns of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment.

Third, we must understand the question of whom culture is to serve. Last year, the League branch of Tachai held a youth study class with emphasis on solving the question of "whom culture is to serve." Through repeated discussions, young people came to understand that "our culture must serve workers, peasants and soldiers, serve the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and serve the building of a new Tachai." If divorced from such a role, cultural knowledge, no matter how advanced, could mean nothing.

While leading youths to treat knowledge correctly, the Party branch and the League branch of Tachai stressed the need for youths to link theory with practice in reading and study, raise consciousness of class struggle and line struggle through practice and raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. From last year, the youths of Tachai were enveloped in a more pervading atmosphere of conscientious reading and study. Some youths placed orders for magazines and newspapers. While resting in the fields, they doggedly applied themselves to newspaper reading and discussing big events in world revolution, their minds occupied with developments in every corner of the world.

Assume A Correct Attitude to Life and Carry on the Spirit of Hard Struggle from Generation to Generation

"'Hard struggle' is a revolutionary family treasure which must not be thrown away. To chuck it away is to give up revolution. Only by taking over the family treasure of 'hard struggle' can we follow well the road on the '10,000-li Long March'." The League branch of Tachai all along tackled education in hard struggle as an important matter in continuing the revolution.

With a continuous leap in agricultural production, the livelihood of the commune members of Tachai became better and better. In the face of a comfortable life, some youths began to develop a sentiment marked by an unwillingness to go back to a hard life. How could youths be made to guard against the eroding bourgeois ideas and raise their ideological level continuously under the circumstances of comfortable living? This was an arduous political task confronting the League branch of Tachai. Its approach was as follows:

First, we must recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present and talk on the history of the line. The League branch of Tachai constantly associated current trends and the ideological reality of youths with the adoption of locally available data and invitation of old poor peasants to recount the bitterness in the old society. The aim was to make them bear firmly in mind class bitterness and appreciate the sweetness of the happy life they were leading. The Party branch also organized youths to associate the study of the 50-year history of line struggle in the Party with

a recollection of the 19-year growing history of Tachai brigade from its founding in 1953 to date. Young intellectuals were taught to see Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the lifeline of the poor and lower-middle peasants which could not be given up. Through such education, the youths not only knew the bitterness of the old society but also saw the fact that there still exist in the world those who are suffering. It is not comfortable living when life is comfortable in Tachai alone. Only when the people of the whole world become well off can we be really well off. Only by emancipating the whole of mankind can we firmly emancipate ourselves. So, the youths made it their determination to fight hard for the emancipation of the whole of mankind.

Second, we must make a start with small things and focus education on the great objectives. The League branch of Tachai held that for ideological work, timely rain should be sought and unnecessary I-told-you-so exclamations discouraged. The League branch paid great attention to youths' daily activities and what they thought and did. It did ideological work for the benefit of not only the youths of the brigade concerned but also those army fighters, women married into other brigades and incoming married women. The League branch held that small things must be given attention where the world outlook is concerned in order to raise the consciousness of youths and that things must not be tackled for their own sake.

One day, some girls were reaping a harvest of rice on a patch of land of Laofen Gully. Darkness was falling. A lot remained to be done. They then concerned themselves with only the completion of the harvesting task and failed to do it with thoroughness. Some of the rice ears were left behind. After discovering this, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei led the members of the whole Iron Women Detachment to pick up the ears of rice and call an on-the-spot meeting. The same evening a general meeting of commune members was called for educational purposes. The Party branch gave the participants to understand that what they had thrown away was not just several catties of rice ears but the true colors of the laboring people. In the autumn of last year, the traditional style of "going to the fields with a sack in hand and bending down to pick up grain that greets one's sight" was again promoted among youths.

Third, "to guard against a change in a happy life, one must first go through the mill in a bitter life."

In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, in the mountain-moving and gully-filling battle for the creation of flatland in Hoti Gullies, League branch secretary Ku Ts'un-so led those women to brave wind and snow storms and the severity of cold and work where heavy tasks were involved and rush where hazards existed. Once, to give better play to the role of bulldozers, a road leading up to Hulutsui had to be built. Hulutsui had steep slopes and high cliffs. Great risks were entailed in work. Women vied with one another in climbing up to scrape off the icy cold earth. They were determined to let the sweat of labor wash away their arrogance and carry on the spirit of hard struggle.

Assume A Correct Attitude Toward Honors and Continue the Revolution and Forge Ahead Forever

In the face of achievements, the great part of youths of Tachai were humble and modest and free from arrogance and rashness and sought continuous progress. However, some youths failed to assume a correct attitude toward the honors brought them by the Party and the people. They became arrogant and self-conceited. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Humbleness makes for progress and arrogance leads to backwardness," the League branch of Tachai started with a transformation of the world outlook in fighting arrogance and smugness. The youths were enabled to forge ahead along the broad road of continuous revolution.

Some youths saw only the red banner flying on the Hut'ou Mountain but not the still higher mountains behind mountains. They failed to learn humbly from others. Once, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei led youths to climb the Hut'ou Mountain, and let everyone look out far across. He taught the youths of Tachai the need of shouldering a heavy burden, negotiating a tall slope and scaling continuously the peaks of ideological revolutionization. For one year and more, the youths of Tachai availed themselves of the very favorable opportunity when the comrades of various areas of the country came to Tachai for an inspection. Through visits, forums, general meeting reports and other media, they acquired a large host of valuable experience from the people of the whole country. They found their own shortcomings on their road of advance. In the spring of last year, League branch secretary Ku Ts'un-so went with Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei to Kiangsi for an inspection to learn things. They brought back to Tachai the good ideological style of the people of the old revolutionary base of Chingkangshan. Youths made themselves an object of comparison and looked for shortcomings. They unanimously expressed the determination to conscientiously read books and study, raise continuously their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and build up the Hut'ou Mountain with still greater efforts.

- By the Joint Investigation Group of the Communist Youth League Committee of Hsiyang Hsien, Shansi Province and the CYL Committee of the Tachai Commune

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FRONTIER REGIONS

Drawing a New Picture of the Sardapan Grassland

- An account of changes in Tungfeng commune, Urumchi hsien, Sinkiang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 3, 1972)

Tungfeng commune is situated in the high mountains and precipitous peaks north of the Tienshan Range. Before liberation, poor herdsmen of Khazak nationality here led a miserable life on the brink of extinction under the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the Kuomintang reactionaries and feudal chieftains. "We don't have a single blade of grass even though the grasslands are immense and we don't have a hair even though animals are multitudinous; we freeze to death with only a sheet of old sheep skin and starve to death with only a handful of barley flour," and this was a true picture of the life of the Khazak poor and lower-middle herdsmen (peasants) before liberation.

After liberation, the brilliance of Chairman Mao's national policy has illuminated the Sardapan grassland at the foot of the Pokota Peak. Under the leadership and with the assistance of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, the Khazak people got rid of poverty and backwardness caused by the feudal shackles, and animal husbandry undertakings here are becoming more prosperous every day.

Building Up the Grassland Through Self-Reliance

Previously, the Khazak herdsmen led a nomadic life at localities where there was grass and water with no stables for the livestock and no fixed abode for the people. With the concern and assistance given by the Party and government, they decided to toil with their hands and draw a new and gorgeous picture of the Sardapan grassland.

In harsh winter, the mountainous winds were so strong that people could hardly open their eyes. The Khazak herdsmen wore leather boots, tied iron claws to them, held axes in their hands, fought battles on the snow peaks of the Tienshan Range, climbed up hills 2,800 meters above sea level, and brought back timber. After many years' arduous struggle, they built paths for livestock girdling the hills, and many stables and houses for nursing lambs, realizing their aspirations of providing stables for their herds of livestock. Between the summer grazing area and the winter grazing area, they built a wooden fence 25 kilometers long in order to protect the grazing ground, to create favorable conditions for livestock herds to tide over winter and spring, and to effectively forestall natural disasters, thus promoting a rapid development of animal husbandry. Last year the total number of this commune's livestock showed a two-fold increase over that at the early stage after cooperativization.

With the continuous development of animal husbandry, the herdsmen here raised a new topic: Whether or not they should grow farm crops? Whether or not they could attain self-sufficiency in animal feeds? Some people said that it has been a practice since ancient times for the "peasants to grow crops and for the herdsmen to tend sheep." Some people said that it would be all right as long as they could raise the livestock well. The commune cadres led the herdsmen to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development." This enabled everyone to realize that it was necessary to have agriculture to give support in order to develop animal husbandry; and that the development of animal husbandry would in turn promote the development of agriculture. They said: "We are determined to traverse the road charted by Chairman Mao."

The Khazak herdsmen on the Sardapan grassland sounded the bugle of advance toward agricultural development. In the spring of 1965 more than 300 male and female commune members, raising aloft the red flag, marched to the site of water conservation projects, built canals to divert water, and reclaimed barren land into farm fields. At this moment, all the land was covered with a thick layer of snow. The Khazak herdsmen who had for generations learned to use whipcords to tend sheep, started to wield iron picks for the first time to open up mountains and excavate rocks, and broke icy earth to dig soil. Ah-i-mu-ha-mai-t'i, a Communist Party member and old poor herdsman, joined the Han and Hui cadres as well as commune members to carry out technical innovations, improved the method of pouring and making cement sheets, raised work efficiency by more than ten times, and saved a large amount of capital funds. In this way, they waged arduous struggles for several winters and springs, built 27 kilometers of cement canals and stone ditches, constructed two small-scale reservoirs, diverted fountain water from the Tienshan Mountains, enlarged the irrigated acreage by 25,000 mow, thus turning large tracts of dry land into irrigated fields. Their grain output rose every year and reached 2.3 million catties last year, thus basically attaining self-sufficiency with regard to the commune members' food grain and the livestock feeds, and enabling each household to consume wheat flour produced by themselves. Following the development of the collective economy and the incessant increase in the commune's public accumulation, they also set up a number of small industrial units to serve agriculture and animal husbandry.

Cheerful Songs of the Khazak Herdsmen

We made a visit to Hsiaochutze in the deep valley of the Tienshan Mountains. La-ma-tsan, an old Khazak poor herdsman who had worked for 25 years for the livestock owners during the pre-liberation days, warmly welcomed us. After entering the new house with clear windows and white-washed walls, we sat on an earthen bed which was covered with a pile of silk coverlets and several layers of blankets. The hospitable hostess immediately moved away from the sewing machine and brought tea with cream to us. Two of her daughters, who attended primary schools, and who were learning to sing the revolutionary latter-day opera "The Red Lantern," also turned off the transistor radio receiver, and came over to chat with us.

While drinking tea, the old man La-ma-tsan started his conversation: "In the old society, when a guest came to our house, we didn't have such good tea to drink with them. During those days, I and my two sons tended sheep for livestock owners day and night, and could only earn several score catties of grain a year. Once, the ruthless livestock owner falsified a story to accuse us of stealing their property, paid nothing for our half-year labor and beat us up severely."

La-ma-tsan's recollections brought us to the past memories of the miserable days on the Khazak grasslands. Before liberation, Sinkiang had an acute shortage of commodities, which soared to high prices, and people had to sell four fat sheep to buy a cake of tea brick and sell 10 kilograms of wool to buy a meter of printed cloth. Now, in the store of the commune, the price of a sheep can buy four cakes of tea bricks, and one kilogram of wool can be exchanged for 8 or 9 chih of printed cloth.

Late that night, the clock on the new wardrobe struck twelve. Old man La-ma-tsan told us with excitement that his family earned an average of more than 1,200 yuan a year and that they could lead a happy life. In early winter last year, they slaughtered a cow and three fat sheep, leaving a milch cow in their home. His eldest son works as a timber-felling worker, his second son graduated from junior middle school and works as a shop assistant, his third son is in the army and his fourth son works as a shepherd. Four years ago, when his first grand-daughter was born, the old couple named her "Nu-erh-ku-li," meaning a flower with brilliant colors, in order to express their boundless love for today's happy life.

The family of La-ma-tsan is an epitome of the life of the Khazak herdsmen on today's Sardapan grassland. Since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the annual average income for each household of the commune has risen to 920 yuan, an increase of 500 yuan as compared with the early days after the cooperativization. At present, 80 percent of the commune members in the commune have hand-operated sewing machines, and 70 percent of the households have transistor radio receivers and clocks and watches.

At Kankou, which is the site of the commune office and which had some twenty small earthen houses in the desolate village before liberation, scenes of gaity and prosperity can be seen everywhere. In the evenings, this newly built village is illuminated brightly by the electric lights of the agricultural and livestock tools repair works, the flour and milk powder processing plants, the hospitals, the middle school and primary schools, the bank and the post office on the slopes and in the valley. The commune's movie projection team shows colored films for the herdsmen, and the spare-time literary and art propaganda team in colorful national costumes performs plays written by themselves. The sound of the song: "Our commune has more oxen and sheep than the thousands of white clouds in the sky. The thousands of beautiful flowers on the land cannot match the new life of the Khazak herdsmen," accompanied by "Tung-pu-la," a musical instrument, spreads through the grassland.

Continuing the Revolution by Advancing Forever

On the vast Sardapan grassland, the story of Hasumu's "homecoming" is circulated everywhere. Hasumu is a leader of cooperativization and was formerly a secretary of the Party branch of Chienchin production team. During Hasumu's tenure of office as leader of this team, this locality was always an advanced model in Tungfeng commune. However, after Hasumu's departure from this team to take up the position of deputy secretary of the general Party branch of Tungfeng brigade, a number of this team's cadres at one time carried the burden of "veteran advanced model" and slowed down the pace of advance.

Inspired by the line of unity for victory put forward at the 9th Party Congress, Hasumu, who is over 50 years old, has braced his energies in a youthful spirit. He talked with Secretary Chamucha of the commune Party committee about his views and decided to have a "homecoming." Hasumu returned to the Chienchin production team, worked jointly with the herdsmen, made investigation and research, and became familiar with the situation of this team within a short period of time. At the study classes for cadres and Party members, Hasumu joined them in studying Chairman Mao's great teachings concerning the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, aroused them to recall the combat history in seizing one victory after another in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and carried out education in line.

In the early spring last year, the Party branch of this team led the commune member masses in climbing mountains and proceeding to the river banks in order to dig up tree roots, remove rocks, and reclaim barren land to create farm fields. They sowed for the first time 2,000 mow of crops and reaped 56,000 catties of feed during the autumn harvest, thus solving the problem of their failure to achieve self-sufficiency in animal feed due to the large number of livestock in this team, and making a new contribution to the revolution. Seeing this situation, the broad masses said with elation: "Chienchih team is advancing again in vigorous strides."

While the advanced teams were making progress, what were the backward teams doing? We made a visit to the Kaochao production team which was located in a deep gully. We saw herds of fat sheep moving about under the blue sky, strong horses galloping on the snowy plains, furnace fire burning brightly in the blacksmith shop, and carpenters repairing tools for animal husbandry. The whole valley was in an atmosphere of high-spirits and briskness.

Kaochao production team was still a backward team two years ago. After the formation of this team's new Party branch, Secretary Abdul of the Party branch worked together with the cadres, soiling their clothes on fine days and dirtying their legs with mud on rainy days. They traveled through the grazing grounds for the four seasons and every felt tent, surveyed the grasslands, grasped the animals' growth conditions, and paid visits to the

poor residents. In accordance with the actual conditions of their survey, they drew up plans last year for the rational utilization of the grazing grounds, enabled the livestock to enter winter shelters 20 days later than previously. They also aroused the masses to reap and accumulate 1.2 million catties of winter fodder, provided heated stables for the herds of livestock to tide over the severe winter, and provided accumulated grass for the spring, so that the livestock could grow fat and strong. Last year 4,390 female animals of appropriate ages gave birth to 4,441 young animals, setting a highest record in the commune's survival rate for the breeding of young animals, and advancing into the rank of advanced units.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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KINDERGARTENS

Nursery Classes Universally Set Up in Hsihsinchuang Brigade, Ku-an Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1972)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, May 5, 1972) Under the leadership of its Party branch and its revolutionary committee, Hsihsinchuang brigade, Ku-an hsien, Hopei Province, has set up "nursery classes" universally in its various production teams and actively conducts education for young children. Now over 85 percent of the children between the age of four and six in the whole brigade have entered the "nursery classes." In this way, it is possible not only to free a large group of women laborers in the countryside, but also to lay a good foundation for elementary education. This wins the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Women of Hsihsinchuang brigade greatly raised their political consciousness during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They actively asked permission to participate in the three major revolutionary struggles. After its establishment, the revolutionary committee of the brigade adopted some measures to free some of the women from household labor, but a group of women still could not participate in productive labor because they were busy with taking care of their children. How should this problem be solved in a better way?

Li Wen-hsiu, chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, once paid a visit to another hsien and learned about the experience of other brigades in liberating women's labor power by conducting education for young children. He was enlightened. He decided to bring this good experience to Hsihsinchuang. But when he put forward this problem to the brigade leadership, some people said: "We have so many tasks of revolution and production to do. We haven't enough time to grasp the major problems. How can we spare time to handle the matter of looking after the young children?" To unify understanding, the brigade Party branch organized all comrades to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and aroused the masses to discuss the meaning of conducting education for young children.

During the discussion, the masses reckoned this account: More than 130 of the 417 woman laborers of the whole brigade could not participate in productive labor because they were busy with looking after their children; more important still, strengthening education for children is a problem concerning the sound growth of the younger generation.

This discussion helped all raise their understanding and unify their thinking. The brigade revolutionary committee decided to charge a woman committee member to take special care of this work and set up a "three-in-one" young children's education leading group comprising cadres, young children's teachers and representatives of parents of the young children. Each production team transferred a woman commune member who was good in doing political and ideological work and belonged to a relatively high

cultural level to serve as teacher of the young children. A "nursery class" was set up in each production team. The young children lived and ate at home and were sent to the nursery class by their parents every day.

Many of the women who had young children were overwhelmed with joy when they heard this news. They expressed their will to work more vigorously in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The poor and lower-middle peasants unanimously sent their children to the "nursery class." They regarded this as a joyful occasion. But, some people were worried that the children might not be taken good care of in the "nursery class."

Commune member Ku Su-fen had a child son. She and her mother-in-law looked after the child every day, carrying him on their backs when walking and holding him in their arms when sitting, and they were reluctant to send him to the "nursery class." The comrade of the young children's education leading group came to their home and patiently did ideological work on them, making them understand that it was incorrect to lavish their love upon and pamper the child and that they should bring the child up as a successor to the revolution. They happily sent the child to the "nursery class." In collective life, the child acquired a great deal of knowledge, learned to sing revolutionary songs and became more lively and lovely. The mother and the grandmother were very happy. They were relieved of the burden of taking care of the child. They went together to participate in collective productive labor.

Whether or not the young children's education could be consolidated after it got started was chiefly determined by the teachers of the nursery class. When this brigade initially set up the "nursery classes," some teachers feared that they would be blamed if they did not take good care of the young children, so that they were ill at ease when they met with difficulties in their work. In view of this thinking, the brigade revolutionary committee held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized the teachers of nursery classes to study Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" and his other works, making them raise their consciousness of serving the people wholeheartedly. The teachers of the nursery classes actively took good care of the young children and taught them well. They formerly waited for the children's parents to send their children to the nursery class and to take them away after the class. Later, they went on their own initiative to take the children to the class and to bring them home when class was over. In the past, they only organized the children to play games, sing songs and read. Later, they helped the children wash their hands and face, cut hair for them and mended their clothes. What they did won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

When this brigade started to prepare the conduct of education for young children, there were no rooms, teaching aids, or toys. What should be done? Some people suggested that the brigade give money and material for building classrooms and allot a sum of money for buying teaching aids and toys. The poor and lower-middle peasants disagreed with this suggestion.

They said that it was more suitable to run "native nursery classes" in the spirit of hard work and plain living. They eagerly volunteered to spare some rooms. Eventually, the nursery class teachers said: "The nursery class should be run in the home of its teacher." Thus, the problem of room was solved. By way of telling the young children stories of the revolution, the nursery class teachers wrote stories of the good personalities and good deeds of the village or composed songs of these personalities and deeds and taught the children to sing these songs, thereby solving the problem of teaching material. When teaching aids were lacking, they made some by their own effort. When there were no toys, they taught the children to gather clay and made many toys with clay. To cultivate the children's good thinking of loving to do labor, they led the children to pick leaves of the caster oil plant and feed caster oil silkworms in summer and to pick rice ears and beans during the autumn harvest.

The Party branch and the revolutionary committee of the brigade perseveringly and conscientiously grasped the study and ideological work of the nursery class teachers. They organized the teachers to do intensive study once a month so as to exchange experience and study and solve the problems cropping up in their work.

In the past few years, in Hsihsinchuang brigade, thanks to the persistent efforts to conduct education for young children, the women maintained their labor attendance rate at 95 percent and higher, contributing their share toward securing a bumper harvest in agriculture. Because their household work was reduced, the women could spare more time to take part in study. They continuously raised their ideological consciousness. In the "nursery class," the children cultivated the idea of loving to do labor and to study and loving the collective.

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EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young Man Builds Socialist Countryside with Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Sian, May 9, 1972)

han chih-kang has become an outstanding leading cadre in building the new socialist countryside since returning to his home village after finishing senior middle school 15 years ago. he has matured in class struggle and the struggle for production in the transformation of peima brigade in hsingping county of shensi province, northwest china. the village is now prosperous. it used to suffer from salinization and other natural calamities.

han chih-kang, son of a poor peasant, always bears in mind chairman mao's teachings on class and class struggle and acts as a willing pupil of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he modestly accepts re-education from them and learns their fine spirit of cherishing labour, the collective and socialism. when he was elected production team leader, he organized an advisory group of veteran poor peasants to help him with both revolution and production. he became brigade party branch secretary in 1958. he did still better in consulting veteran peasants about his work. a member of the advisory group is poor peasant niu hu in his seventies who led a miserable life in the old society. his complete devotion to the collective and socialism has been a powerful impetus for han chih-kang's progress.

han chih-kang pays attention to the well-being of the poor and lower-middle peasants and tries to help them when they have difficulties.

an old poor peasant woman depends on the collective since her only son fell in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. han chih-kang often visits her. when she is sick, han chih-kang asks the doctor to see her and sends people to nurse her. his wife often does washing for the old woman. han chih-kang and other commune members also built a new house for her. this peasant woman says with emotion: "i owe what i have today to the communist party and chairman mao exclamation"

at brigade party branch meetings, han chih-kang stresses the importance of paying close attention to the well-being of the commune members and asks party members and cadres to discuss ways and means to improve things. he often says: "be concerned with the well-being of the masses so that they feel the party's and chairman mao's solicitude for them, the warm-heartedness inherent in our socialist system and the urge to unite still more closely to work for the revolution."

"in building a new socialist countryside, we must have strong revolutionary will and spare no effort." this statement reflects what han chih-kang in fact has done over the past 15 years.

when he returned to his home village, the brigade had 47 hectares of saline soil with a low grain yield.

the brigade had to ask for state loans as investment to increase production. han chih-kang organized the cadres and peasants to study this teaching by chairman mao: "in a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers', by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong?" (editor's note written by chairman mao for the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside"). the study enhanced the commune members' determination to work hard and transform nature.

the brigade party branch decided to build water conservancy works to transform the saline soil. this was in accordance with a suggestion by the advisory group of veteran poor peasants and the result of a discussion by the commune members. braving the cold of early spring, han chih-kang worked with other peasants on the bank of the yenchih river to remove sand and stones. they continued working even after dusk under the light of kerosene lamps. the irrigation ditches were completed and 30 pump wells sunk after several months of hard effort. the farmland was irrigated and the salinity washed out. good harvests of maize and other crops were gathered the next year. peima was cited in 1970 as one of the advanced agricultural units of shensi province.

han chih-kang responded to the great call issued by chairman mao in 1964: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." he went to the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, to learn from its poor and lower-middle peasants and its party branch secretary, chen yung-kuei. han chih-kang took the lead in starting a mass movement in peima to learn from tachai. grain yield rose to over five tons per hectare and cotton 0.75 tons.

han chin-kang, tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, attended the provincial agricultural conference in 1969 as a representative of the brigade. he was inspired by the excellent situation in agriculture throughout the country. he felt that though his brigade had made some progress over the previous few years, its grain production was still around 5.25 tons per hectare. it was still using some old farming methods. he studied chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." he decided to help revolutionize the commune members' thinking and promote production.

back in the brigade, he and other cadres ran a mao tsetung thought study class and mobilized the masses to sum up experience and find ways to break with the old farming methods. they began to collect more manure, improve the soil and build farm machinery on the strength of the collective economy. han chin-kang and other commune members that winter went several kilometres away to tap nitrogen-containing subterranean water to irrigate the fields. this, plus the adoption of new scientific farming methods, brought the brigade 6.8 tons of grain per hectare in 1970.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, han chih-kang and the other cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade smashed the attacks of the class enemies, resisted the sabotage by the opportunist line within the party and won one victory after another.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated individual farming in the spring of 1961 and a handful of class enemies in peima tried to close down the brigade's pig farm to undermine the collective economy. to han chih-kang's surprise, some persons within the party supported the idea. the collective pig farm had been started by han chih-kang and other commune members in 1958. they had selected a lower-middle peasant, who cherished the collective, to be in charge.

han chih-kang led the commune members in studying chairman mao's teachings on the socialist revolution and construction. he encouraged them: "closing down the pig farm doesn't conform to chairman mao's teachings. so we must resist this." later, the former county party committee sent a work team to peima in an attempt to push liu shao-chi's revisionist line. they first called a mass meeting and asked the peasants to break up the pig farm. but the commune members refused. the work team then tried to talk han chih-kang into closing down the farm. they said, "this is the decision by the higher authorities. you're a party member. you must take the lead in carrying out the decision." han chih-kang replied in clear-cut terms: "it's precisely because i'm a party member that i must take the socialist road, not the capitalist road exclamation" the number of pigs in the farm that year rose from a little over one hundred to 570.

working in concert with the plot of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to restore capitalism, a handful of class enemies in hsingping county again clamoured for individual farming in 1962. to deal them a head-on blow and expand the economic base of the people's commune, han chih-kang led the peasants in building 23 new houses, expanding the cattle sheds, putting up 1,300 metres of high-voltage transmission lines, installing electric pumps and adding motors to side-line produce processing workshops. now every household has electric lighting. all this helped promote agricultural production and consolidate and expand the collective economy.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, han chih-kang has raised his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. a handful of class enemies abetted by liu shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line incited some peasants to seize power from han chih-kang in an early state of the cultural revolution. but the majority of the peasants encouraged him to go forward and lead both revolution and production. bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings on treating the masses correctly, he took the initiative to go to some commune members who differed with him to listen to their opinions and make self-criticism. he succeeded in uniting the masses and isolating the handful of class enemies. the commune members elected him chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee and the party members elected him secretary of the party branch.

han chih-kang has consistently and assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought over the past decade, particularly in the past few years. he read chairman mao's works as well as "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "anti-duhring" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. this promoted his awareness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the peima brigade made new progress in the mass movement to learn from tachai last year. grain yield was 8.7 tons per hectare and cotton 0.825 tons. han chih-kang guards against conceit and complacency when things are going well. the party branch carried out open-door rectification centred on opposing swell-headedness and complacency. he visited poor and lower-middle peasants' homes to collect their criticism and took the lead in criticizing his shortcomings at a mass meeting.

han chih-kang became deputy secretary of the hsingping county committee of the chinese communist party last winter. though his position has changed, he retains the fine qualities of the working people. he takes part in manual labour in the brigade regularly every month. he also goes among the peasants to listen to their opinions, and is praised by both cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

Central China Province Produces More Cement

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 9, 1972)

central china's honan province has built and put into operation more than 100 small cement plants. output in 1971 was treble the 1966 figure. it is rising this year. this success is attributed to the efforts made by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to encourage the people to expand this industry.

small cement plants have gone up in all ten administrative regions. most of them were set up by counties and communes self-reliantly. the bulk of the cement is used for irrigation projects.

in huinsien county, the peasants on the uplands of the taihang mountains used locally made cement in building reservoirs and pumping stations, and 1,000 kilometres of irrigation ditches. peasants on the plains used cement they produced for making lining rings for some 3,000 power-operated wells and for making poles for 2,700 kilometres of transmission lines. all these installations put some 33,300 hectares of dry land in the county under irrigation by electricity.

the province has displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in developing the cement industry. a cement plant in huinsien county was built by seven poor and lower-middle peasants. they started by setting up simple kilns and, after overcoming many difficulties, with crude implements turned out cement urgently needed for irrigation projects. the plant has expanded in the past dozen years and has replaced manual labour

with semi-mechanization. daily output has risen from 25 kilogrammes in the first days of the plant to 300 tons at present. cement it turns out can stand 400 to 500 kilogrammes of pressure per square centimetre. it has been cited as an advanced unit among the province's small cement plants.

mass campaign for technical innovations has been launched in the cement industry of the province. this has improved the production capacity and quality. a cement plant in yuanyang county used to have a low production capacity. six important improvements on the ball mill have been made over the past few years, and work efficiency has doubled.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China Expands Small Nitrogen Fertilizer Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

china's small synthetic ammonia plants account for at least half of the nation's total production capacity. various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and nearly half of the counties have such plants.

the country's output of synthetic ammonia from small plants last year was more than treble that in 1966 when the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the rapid progress during the cultural revolution is helping agricultural output rise.

small plants produced 49 per cent more synthetic ammonia in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1971 period.

these plants use a quick work process. provinces, cities and counties can afford to set up such plants because they need only simple equipment and a small investment. such plants are set up in and near the countryside. they use local resources and the chemical fertilizer they turn out is used locally. this reduces transportation and production costs.

before 1949 china's chemical fertilizer industry was very backward. after liberation the state enlarged a number of big and medium-sized synthetic ammonia plants and built more. this increased nitrogen fertilizer output to a big extent. inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, the workers, cadres and technicians in 1958 established small synthetic ammonia plants which used a new-type work process. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi boosted "big, foreign and all-inclusive" things and opposed the principle of the simultaneous development of small, medium and big industrial enterprises. this dampened the enthusiasm of various localities for setting up small nitrogen fertilizer plants.

the cultural revolution has done away with liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the party committees and revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have brought into play local enthusiasm for running industry in line with chairman mao's general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy.

kiangsu province had fewer than 20 small synthetic ammonia plants before 1966 owing to liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the province now has 70 such plants completed or soon to be put into operation. output of synthetic ammonia from small plants last year was three times that in 1966. the provinces of shantung, kwangtung, hunan, honan, hopei and liaoning also built a number of such small plants. many of them were designed, built and put into operation within one year. old plants have expanded production in the past few years. plants with an annual capacity of 800 tons have expanded to between 3,000 and 5,000 tons. some bigger ones have expanded up to 10,000 tons.

various areas made equipment in the spirit of self-reliance. before the cultural revolution, only shanghai, kiangsu province and a few other places could make complete sets of equipment for small synthetic ammonia plants. now many provinces, cities and regions can. many administrative regions and counties have raised their capacity to produce machinery and replacement parts, with many plants doing this themselves.

high quality coke was used in producing synthetic ammonia in the early post-liberation period. during the big leap forward in 1958, workers of the chemical fertilizer industry devised ways to substitute high quality anthracite. this promoted production of chemical fertilizer. in recent years, chemical fertilizer plant workers, aiming to exploit local resources more fully, suggested using poor quality coal instead. their proposals were supported by leading bodies and successful experience was studied and popularized in various areas. take fukien province, which used to bring in high quality anthracite from other provinces to meet the bulk of its needs. the provincial revolutionary committee encouraged the workers, cadres and technicians to use anthracite dust and other locally available materials. the success achieved ensures ample supplies of the raw materials.

small chemical fertilizer plants in various areas report good experience in making fuller use of local materials. in the nine provinces in southern china, the deposits of lignite and poor quality anthracite, which were regarded as unworkable by bourgeois technical authorities, are now being opened and the product, after being processed, is good raw material in producing synthetic ammonia.

LIVESTOCK

Spring Lambing in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

spring lambing is in full swing in china's main livestock breeding areas of the inner mongolian autonomous region, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, chinghai province, the tibet autonomous region and kansu province.

the survival rate of lambs this spring was high. the rate was 97.9 per cent in the yuku autonomous county in kansu, 94 per cent in szutzuwang banner in inner mongolia, and 90.2 per cent in kashgar region of sinkiang. local revolutionary committees trained people to assist with lambing and summed up the experience. local commercial and communications departments helped herdsmen with supplies. veterinarians were sent to the areas.

various measures were adopted last winter to enable flocks to tide over the frequent snowstorms and ensure healthy growth.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Greets Establishment of Asian Table Tennis Union

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a letter to the president of the executive committee of the asian table tennis union yesterday warmly greets the establishment of the union.

the letter says: "we are extremely happy to hear about the establishment of an organization by the asian table tennis players here in peking which truly represents this developing sport in asia." "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau expresses its warm congratulations to you, and through you to the leading members and all members of the organization on their correct and timely action."

it goes on: "the birth of this organization is a brilliant achievement of the asian table tennis players. it is also a victory for the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world, and a blow to the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs. we are confident that, through their struggle, the asian sportsmen and people will continue to score new victories in consolidating this achievement."

it says in conclusion: "the aawb executive secretariat desires to establish relations of mutual support with you in our common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and wishes you fresh victories in your future activities."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Visits Comrade Enver Hoxha's Native Place

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 8, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, visited gjinokaster -- native place of comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's great leader, from may 5 to 7, and was warmly welcomed by leading members of the local party committee, government, trade unions and the people.

when the chinese delegation arrived at the border of gjinokaster district, it was enthusiastically received

by sotir kosollari, secretary of the gjinokaster district committee of the albanian party of labour, and shega asabella, chairman of the council of the district trade unions.

a mass rally in warm welcome of the chinese delegation was held at the palace of culture in gjinokaster on the afternoon of may 6. present on the occasion were rrapo dervishi, first secretary of the district party committee, nedin hoxha, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, and chairman shega asabella. chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

shega asabella and wang hsiu-chen spoke at the mass rally. they warmly praised the consolidation and steady development of the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and working class of the two countries and exchanged congratulations to the two peoples on their great victories and brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

after the speeches wang hsiu-chen presented to the council of the district trade unions a silk banner bearing these words: "long live the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian working class exclaration"

on this day, the chinese delegation visited with respect comrade enver hoxha's old residence -- the national liberation war museum in gjinokaster district and acquainted itself with the revolutionary activities of comrade enver hoxha in his early days and the historical facts of the district people's revolutionary fight against the italian and german fascist rule.

the district party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council and the council of the district trade unions feted the chinese delegation that evening.

accompanying the chinese delegation in its visit to gjinokaster district were katina starja, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the third part party committee of the tirana district, and vasil pakuci, member of the presidium of the central council of albanian trade unions.

the chinese amoassador and other members of the chinese embassy were also accompanying the delegation.

earlier, the chinese delegation visited the memorial hall in honour of the founding of the albanian party of labour in tirana, the tirana state university and kruja, durres, korca districts where it was accorded warm welcome and reception from the local party and government leaders and the people.

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Founding of Asian Table Tennis Union

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "warmly congratulate the founding of the asian table tennis union" follows:

warmly congratulate the founding of
the asian table tennis union
-- editorial by the "people's daily"

the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union attended by delegates from table tennis organizations of 15 countries and one region came to a successful close on may 7 in the chinese capital, peking. in the spirit of friendship, equality and democratic consultation, the participants discussed and adopted the constitution of the asian table tennis union, elected the leading bodies and decided that the first asian table tennis championships and the first a.t.t.u. congress be held in peking in september this year. the complete success of the meeting fully embodied the common desire for even closer friendship and unity of the people and table tennis players of asia; it marked a new stage in the development of table tennis on this continent. we warmly congratulate this exclamation

the a.t.t.u. inauguration meeting was held in an excellent situation in the world today. the people of asian countries have all along learned from and supported each other in their common struggle. the people and table tennis players of asian countries have in the past few years continuously strengthened their friendly contacts and table tennis has made tremendous progress in asia. but the so-called "asian table tennis federation" under the control of a handful of persons cannot cope with the new situation and has become an obstacle to friendly contacts between table tennis circles of asian countries and to the healthy development of table tennis in asia. therefore, the founding of a new asian table tennis organization which is truly representative complies with the ardent wishes and earnest desire of the people and table tennis circles and players of asia.

the founding of the a.t.t.u. is a pioneering undertaking which reflects the unity of the asian peoples. it is stipulated in the constitution of the a.t.t.u. that all union members, big or small, should be equal, respect each other and carry out democratic consultations. this represents the new style of the organization. such a new-type international sports organization is sure to win the approval and support of an increasing number of asian countries and make positive contributions to promoting the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of asia, developing friendly contacts between table tennis circles and players in asia and those of other continents, and accelerating the progress of table tennis in asia and the rest of the world.

there is long-standing, close friendship between the chinese people and the people of other asian countries. with common experience of the past, the industrious and courageous asian peoples are today confronted with the common tasks of opposing foreign aggression and intervention, safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and developing national economy and culture. the asian peoples are knit together by common struggle. the chinese people and sportsmen hold dear their friendship with the people and sportsmen of other asian countries and are determined to learn from the sportsmen of other asian countries their good thinking, sportsmanship and skill. we believe that with the concerted efforts of the people and sportsmen of various asian countries, the blossoms of friendship among asian table tennis circles will be in full bloom.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chief Editor of Austria Presse Agentur Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai May 9, 1972)

mr. otto schoenherr, chief editor of austria presse agentur, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during his stay in china, the guest visited kwangchow, peking, nanking, hangchow and shanghai. while in peking he was guest of honour at a dinner given by leading members of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 8, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, arrived in shenyang from tantung by special train this afternoon in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

filled with profound friendship for the heroic cambodian people, several hundred thousand shenyang people gave the distinguished cambodian guests a grand, rousing welcome.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and the royal government of national union of cambodia, arrived here by the same train.

among the other distinguished cambodian guests arriving with samdech and madame sihanouk were chau seng, minister charged with special missions of the r.g.n.u.c.;

thiounn rumm, minister of economy and finance; prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, princess norodom keth kanya, madame perme peang, madame kou roun; prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm welcome at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

this important industrial city of china was filled with joy and a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. tall buildings along the route from the railway station to the guest house trailed huge slogans of welcome, and red flags fluttered. hundreds of thousands of workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, students, office workers and intellectuals assembled on the railway station, squares and streets to welcome the arrival of samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests.

shenyang railway station flew the national flags of china and cambodia. at about four o'clock p.m., samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests alighted from the train. chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan and others went over and warmly shook hands with them. schoolchildren presented flowers to samdech and madame sihanouk and ieng sary. when samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished guests stepped from the railway station, the square before it resounded with cheers of "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" coloured balloons rose to the air. dancing artists and schoolchildren greeted the guests.

samdech sihanouk, accompanied by chen hsi-lien and hsu hsiang-chien, and princess monique sihanouk by wang tsung-chou and wang hsuan-mei, drove in open cars to the guesthouse. the welcomers along the five-kilometre-long route waved national flags of china and cambodia, bouquets and multi-coloured streamers. they shouted "a warm welcome to samdech sihanouk exclamation" "salute to the heroic, militant cambodian people exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "hail the great victory of the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

also present were leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the municipal revolutionary committee, including chiang yung-hui, tang tzu-an, teng yuen, yang ti, chang hai-tang, yang chi, liu sheng-tien, wei feng-ying, tsui hsiu-fan, yin tsan-chen, li tao-chih, li chin-wen, chu wei-jen, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu.

li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife sun min, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to shenyang by the same train.

on their departure from tantung this morning, samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tantung wang shu-nien, lin yuan-fu and chen hai-lin and several thousand people.

samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary, accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, li po-chiu and wang shu-nien, this morning visited the tantung silk printing and dyeing mill. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the revolutionary committee and workers of the mill.

samdech and madame sihanouk and other guests toured chinchiangshan park in tantung yesterday afternoon.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Honored at Shenyang Banquet

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 8, 1972)

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

also attending the banquet were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present were chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu and wang tsung-chou; and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the people of china and cambodia.

in his speech, chen hsi-lien expressed warmest welcome and highest respect to the distinguished cambodian guests, on behalf of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in the province and the people throughout the province.

chen hsi-lien said: the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing vigorously and winning one victory after another. we extend our warmest congratulations to our brotherly cambodian comrades-in-arms and wish them new and still greater victories.

chen hsi-lien stated: in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the people of the province, like the rest of the chinese people, firmly support the cambodian people and the other indochinese people in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we will unite, fight and win victories, together with the heroic people of cambodia, viet nam and laos, till the final victory.

samdech sihanouk expressed deep thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality shown by the people of liaoning province and shenyang city and the lofty militant friendship shown by the chinese people for the cambodian people. he said: we people of cambodia and the chinese people have forged a fraternal friendship and militant unity in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. this friendship of ours is unbreakable.

we people of cambodia and china are waging a common struggle against common enemies, samdech sihanouk said. at present, the enemy is suffering disastrous defeat and the three peoples of indochina are winning one victory after another. our victories are also victories for the fraternal chinese people who support the struggle of the three peoples of indochina. we are deeply convinced that phnom penh will certainly be liberated from under the rule of u.s. imperialism and its puppets and return to the big family of our fatherland.

the speeches by chen hsi-lien and samdech sihanouk drew warm applause.

Shenyang Soiree for Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 9, 1972)

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests at the soiree were chen hsi-lien, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee

of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, wang tsung-chou and yin tsan-chen.

also attending were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; chau seng and thiounn mumm, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and his wife. samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests received a standing ovation as they entered the theatre at 8 p.m.

among the items presented by local artists were "remembrance of china", a song composed by samdech sihanouk, and "song of guerrillas", "defend khmer" and "unite under the banner of the front", revolutionary songs on the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, as well as chinese revolutionary songs and dances. they were warmly applauded by the distinguished guests.

at the end of the performance, the audience joined the performers in singing "people of the world are sure to win". samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary, accompanied by chen hsi-lien, hsu hsiang-chien and others, went on stage and presented the performers with a basket of flowers and warmly shook their hands to congratulate them on their success.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife were present.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Shenyang Transformer Plant

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 9, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm reception when they visited the shenyang transformer plant today.

in a scene of jubilation, the plant resounded with cheers of "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" as samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and others arrived at four p.m. in the company of chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

a leading member of the plant revolutionary committee told the distinguished guests how the plant could make only small transformers when it started and can now make large ones. when samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests visited the assembly shop, the workers applauded enthusiastically as an expression of their heartfelt respect to the heroic cambodian people.

at the end of the tour, samdech sihanouk told the workers: your achievement is a powerful support to the people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we the cambodian people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly chinese people and win victory together.

a leading member of the plant revolutionary committee said: every victory won by the cambodian people is a great encouragement for us. we will run the plant still better as our contribution to supporting the just struggle of the people of cambodia and the rest of the world.

special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests this morning visited the sungling machine building plant and the powder metallurgy plant of the chungkung people's commune in the tiehhsi district, in the company of yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and others. the guests were warmly welcomed by the workers.

RGNUC Ministers Sarin Chhak, Duong Sam Ol, Keat Chhon, and Their Wives Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and madame keat chhon, and other distinguished cambodian guests arrived here by train this morning after accompanying cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk on a visit to tantung.

they were greeted at the railway station by:

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the r.g.n.u.c., thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs;

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and sun hao, leading member of a department concerned; and

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

CHINA AND CEYLON AND KUWAIT

Ceylonese and Kuwait Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

after attending the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union, the delegation of the table tennis association of ceylon led by n.e. thangarajah, secretary of the association, and mubarak hamad rashid, member of the delegation of the kuwait table tennis federation and secretary of the federation, left here by air today for a tour of southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned sung chung, hu li-peng and chao yi-szu, and chinese table tennis coaches and players, including chiu chung-hui, hu ping-chuan, liu ya-chin and li cho-min.

n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka and his wife gave a reception at the embassy today in celebration of the national day of the czechoslovak socialist republic.

attending were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu mei, ting hsi-lin, kan mai and wang hsiao-yi.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china also attended.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Li Hsien-nien, Kuang Jen-nung Meet Ethiopian Government Aeronautical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the aeronautical delegation of the imperial government of ethiopia led by hailu alemayenou, director-general of civil aviation administration of ethiopia.

present on the occasion were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, chang shu, wang chien-kung, liu yuan-hsiung, ma chieh-hsien and chien tse-min.

Ethiopian Government Aeronautical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

the aeronautical delegation of the imperial government of ethiopia led by hailu alemayehou, director-general of the civil aviation administration of ethiopia, left here by air this afternoon for a visit to hangchow and kwangchow in southern china before going home.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director-general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including ho ying, chang shu, wang chien-kung, liu chung-fu, hsu pai-ling and liu yuan-hsiung.

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy were present.

while in peking, the delegation had friendly talks with chinese organizations concerned and reached an agreement on the opening of air service between china and ethiopia.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation left peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

leader of the delegation is hsu yin-sheng, vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china. deputy leaders are lu ting, a leading member of the peking physical culture institute, and li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association.

the 14 coaches and players of the delegation are:

coaches: wang chuan-yao and liang yu-neng.

men's team: li ching-kuang, tiao wen-yuan, hsu shap-fa, yu yi-tse, lu chu-fang, yu chang-chun and hsiao tso-yun.

women's team: li li, chou pao-chin, feng meng-ya, hu yu-lan and chu nai-chen.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, wei ming, chou chih-tung, pai ping, kuo lei, chi yu-hua and tsou po-hsien, and coaches and sportsmen of various events totalling more than 100.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for a friendly visit to kuwait at the invitation of the kuwait government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of departments concerned including ho ying and hsi yeh-sheng.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade left here by air today for a friendly visit to mexico. li chuan, leader of the delegation and vice-president of the council, is already abroad.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-president of the council, sun so-chang, a deputy department head of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Government Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

d. tserensamga, leader of the mongolian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in peking by train today.

he was greeted at the railway station by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including kao lu and hsu chien-kuo.

mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram and diplomatic officials of the mongolian embassy here were present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Commercial Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1972)

the 44-member commercial mission of peru led by david landeo hinojosa, president of the international bank of peru, left here for home by air today. while in peking, the mission held business talks with the bank of china and various foreign trade corporations and went sightseeing.

seeing the mission off at the airport were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the bank of china, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were miguel barandiaran, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the peruvian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Sha Feng Meets Philippine Constitutional Conventional Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry of the people's republic of china, met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the visiting philippine constitutional conventional group led by teodoro araneta.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including kuo tung-chun, li chuan-chung and li yung-kai.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Senegal Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of senegal, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Friends Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 9, 1972)

abdel kareim mahki, director of the sudan news agency, and mohamed ali abu cataty, sudanese poet, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during their stay in china, they visited peking, kwangchow, nanking, hangchow and shanghai. they were entertained in peking at dinner by leading members of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Tanzanian Second Vice President

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, May 9, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen called on tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa here today. the second vice-president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were a.b. nyakai, principal secretary of the tanzanian foreign ministry, and li tse-wang, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian President Reiterates Determination To Defend State Sovereignty

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

general guillermo rodriguez lara, president of ecuador, has stressed repeatedly in recent statements the stand of defending state sovereignty and sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. he also expressed the determination to strive for economic independence and fight hegemony, according to quito reports.

speaking at the opening ceremony of the meeting of the board of directors of the inter-american development bank yesterday, president rodriguez expressed opposition to the use of economic cooperation as a means of pressure or threat. "we must win in the battle for economic independence," he said.

referring to sovereignty over territorial waters, the president said: "the developing countries are defending their legitimate right to the utilization of the maritime resources within a limit which cannot be measured by the range of the cannons of the 16th century but is measured by the imperative necessity of justice of the 20th century." in conclusion he called for the implementation of the principle of non-intervention and respect for the state sovereignty of various countries.

addressing the opening session of the 17th meeting of the inter-american federation of lawyers on april 24, president rodriguez said: "ecuador and other countries of the continent have proclaimed the thesis of the 200 miles and the principle which supports the thesis as the only effective measures against the worn-out principle of 'freedom of the seas' which should be revised. our country reaffirms the right of every coastal state to fix the limit of her territorial waters in accordance with her conditions, and to exploit and utilize the maritime resources." he expressed opposition to all forms of hegemony and nuclear threat, as well as to the use of force in settling international disputes.

president rodriguez declared in mid-april that ecuador would not accept the 50-million-dollar loan promised by u.s. banks because it demanded ecuador's oil taxes as mortgage and this was detrimental to ecuador's sovereignty. the president pointed out that "the conditions which the u.s. banks attempted to impose on ecuador have turned the loan into an insult to the ecuadorians". he stressed that the dignity of the country must not be jeopardized and ecuador's sovereignty could not be bargained. he said, "it is better to live in poverty and penury than on one's knees."

CHINA AND TURKEY

First Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

liu chun, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of turkey, left here for post by air today.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate, Deputy Delegate to UN Economic and Social Council Session Arrive in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 8, 1972)

wang jun-sheng, deputy delegate an tung and three other members of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 52nd session of the u.n. economic and social council arrived in new york by air this afternoon.

they were greeted at the airport by huang hua, permanent representative, and chen chu, deputy permanent representative, of china to the united nations. lin fang, head of the chinese delegation to the u.n. military staff committee was also present.

CHINA AND US

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

may 9, 1972

on may 6, 7 and 8, 1972 warships and aircraft of the united states brazenly and repeatedly attacked two chinese merchant ships, "hongqi no. 152" and "hongqi no. 160", which were anchored off the shore of hon ngu island of nghe an province of the democratic republic of viet nam, wounding chinese crew members and vietnamese civilians who were on board at the time and seriously damaging the bodies of the ships. this constitutes a grave provocation against the chinese people. the chinese government and people express great indignation at this and lodge a strong protest with the u.s. government.

the u.s. government must immediately stop its acts of provocation of attacking chinese merchant ships and prevent the recurrence of similar incidens. otherwise, it must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. the chinese government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses./

US Imperialist Warships and Aircraft Attack Chinese Merchant Ships

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1972)

u.s. imperialism openly sent warships and aircraft to make repeated attacks on may 6, 7 and 8 on chinese merchant ships, "hongqi no. 152" and "hongqi no. 160", which were anchored off the shore of hon ngu island of nghe an province of the democratic republic of viet nam.

from 20:59 to 21:35 hours on may 6, three u.s. warships fired many shells on the chinese mercrant ships "hongqi no. 152" and "hongqi no. 160".

from 12:55 to 13:08 hours on may 7, many u.s. aircraft bombed and strafed the two chinese merchant ships in turn, damaging the ships and injuring chinese crew members and vietnamese civilians.

from 15:35 to 15:50 on may 8, many u.s. aircraft again attacked the two chinese merchant snips.

such grave acts of provocation of u.s. imperialism cannot but arouse the great indignation of the chinese people.

END

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